

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JANUARY, 1749.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. Of the PRIVATE LIFE of a PRINCE : To my LORD —</p> <p>II. A concise Account, and an Abstract, of Dr. Middleton's celebrated Book in relation to Miracles.</p> <p>III. Monumental Inscription on the Column at <i>Blenheim-House</i>.</p> <p>IV. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued : Containing the SPEECHES of Cn. Domitius Calvinus, and A. Terentius Varro, in the DEBATE on the Clause relating to the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland.</p> <p>V. Copy of a remarkable Address, as intended to have been presented.</p> <p>VI. A Description of <i>Oxfordshire</i>, with an Account of <i>Blenheim-House</i>.</p> <p>VII. Construction of a Geometrical Question, and a Question in Surveying, answered.</p> <p>VIII. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Alderman Heatbete at Bath, to the Lord Mayor.</p> <p>IX. A curious Piece of History, with judicious Reflections.</p> <p>X. What is properly an Address from the City of London, and what is not.</p> <p>XI. The whole serio-comical Affair of the Bottle-Conjurer in the <i>Hay-Market</i>.</p> | <p>XII. Earl of Sandwich's Memorial to the States General.</p> <p>XIII. Fate of the antient Viscounty of <i>Turenne</i>.</p> <p>XIV. Trial, Condemnation and Execution of the Smugglers at <i>Chichester</i>, with a particular Account of their most horrible Murders.</p> <p>XV. A List of Sheriffs for the ensuing Year.</p> <p>XVI. POETRY : Prologue and Epilogue, spoken by the young Princes and Princesses, on their performing the Tragedy of <i>Cato</i>, with <i>Cato's Speech to Portius</i> ; Prologue and Epilogue to the new Tragedy of <i>Coriolanus</i> ; the Disappointed Lady, by a Lady of Quality ; the Murderer ; the Petition to <i>Cupid</i> ; on a late intended Address ; Scandal, an Ode ; on the Conjurer, &amp;c.</p> <p>XVII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER : A new Recorder of London chosen ; Rebels transported ; Fires ; Sessions at the <i>Old-Bailey</i>, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XVIII. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths, Bankrupts.</p> <p>XIX. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
|--|---|
- With a New and Correct MAP of OXFORDSHIRE, drawn from an actual Survey, and regulated by Astronomical Observations.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

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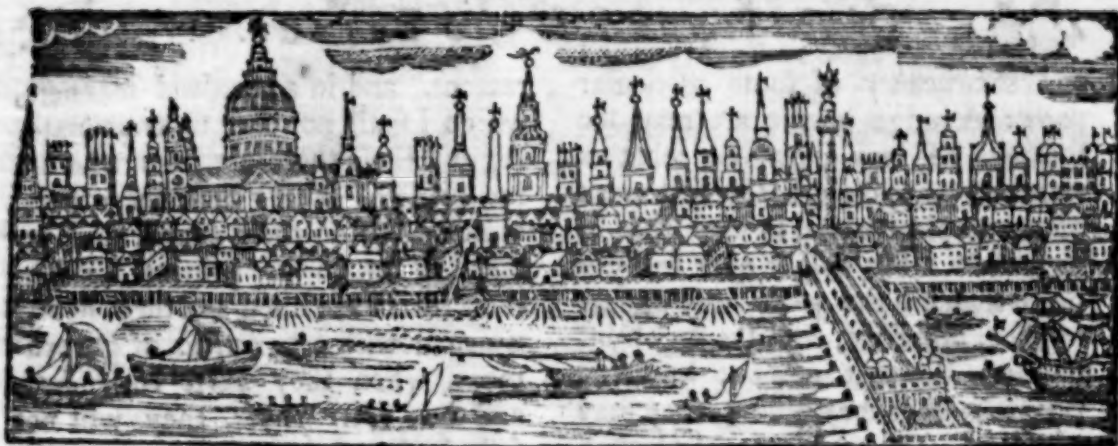
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We are sorry the Essay on Education is not suitable to our Design.

*About the Middle of January was Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1748 :  
With a General Title, Preface, compleat Indexes, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume.





THE  
LONDON MAGAZINE.

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JANUARY, 1749.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,  
I T is not at all material to acquaint you, by what accident the enclos'd letter fell into my hands: It is sufficient to assure you, that I am under no particular obligation to conceal it; nor do I break any private trust in conveying it to the publick. If you think proper to insert it in your *Magazine*, it will, no doubt, be a high entertainment to your readers, as it will give them a specimen of a work, that has been so long and so ardently expected; and it may probably induce the author to oblige the publick with the whole. *I am, &c.*

Of the PRIVATE LIFE of a PRINCE.

To my LORD —



ted to take notice of one, which you  
*January, 1749.*

rightly judge not to be of the least importance, tho' it may seem at first to concern appearances rather than realities, and to be nothing more than a circumstance contained in, or implied by, the great parts of the character and conduct of such a king. It is of his *personal behaviour*, of his manner of living with other men, and, in a word, of his *private life*, that you desire me to speak.

Let me begin then by saying, That all the decency and grace (the *bien seance* of the French, and *decorum* of the Latins) which becomes this high character, can never be reflected on this or on any character, that is not founded in *virtue*. But for want of this, a character that is so, will lose at all times part of the lustre belonging to it, and may be sometimes not a little misunderstood and undervalued. *Beauty* is not separable from *health*, nor this *lustre*, said the Stoicks, from *virtue*: But as a man may be *healthful* without being *handsome*, so he may be *virtuous* without being *amiable*.

There are certain finishing strokes, a last hand, as we commonly say, to be given to all the works of art. When that is not given, we may see the excellency of a general design,

and the beauty of some particular parts: A judge of the art may see further, he may allow for what is wanting, and discern the full merit of a compleat work in one that is imperfect. But vulgar eyes will not be so struck; the work will appear to them defective, and (as it is) unfinished: So that without knowing precisely what they dislike, they may admire, but they will not be pleased. Thus in moral characters, tho' every part be virtuous and great, tho' the few and small defects in it be concealed under the blaze of those shining qualities that compensate for them; yet is not this enough even in private life: It is less so in publick life, and still less so in that of a prince.

There is a certain *species liberalis*, more easily understood than explained, and felt than defined, that must be acquired and rendered habitual to him. A certain propriety of words and actions, that result from their conformity to nature and character, must always accompany him, and create an air and manner, that run uniformly thro' the whole tenour of conduct and behaviour. This air and manner must be so far from any kind or degree of affectation, that they cannot be attained except by him who is void of all affectation. We may illustrate this to ourselves, and make it more sensible, by reflecting on the conduct of good dramattick or epick writers. They draw the characters which they bring on the scene from nature, they sustain them thro' the whole piece, and make their actors neither say nor do any thing that is not exactly proper to the character each of them represents. *Oderint dum metuant*, came properly out of the mouth of a tyrant; but *Euripides* would never have given that execrable sentence to *Minos* or *Æacus*.

A man of sense and virtue both, will not fall into any great impropriety of character, or indecency of conduct. But he may slide or be surprized into small ones, from a thousand

reasons, and in a thousand manners, which I shall not stay to enumerate. Against these therefore, men who are incapable of falling into the others, must be still on their guard, and no men so much as princes. When their minds are filled and their hearts warmed with *true notions* of government, when they *know their duty*, and *love their people*, they will not fail, in the *great* parts they are to act, in the council, in the field, and in all the arduous affairs that belong to their kingly office; at least they will not begin to fail by failing in *them*. But as they are men, susceptible of the same impressions, liable to the same errors, and exposed to the same passions, so they are likewise exposed to more and stronger temptations, than others. Besides, the elevation in which they are placed, as it gives them great advantages, gives them great disadvantages too, that often countervail the former. Thus, for instance, a little *merit* in a prince is seen and felt by numbers; it is multiplied, as it were, and in proportion to this effect his reputation is raised by it. But then a little *failing* is seen and felt by numbers too; it is multiplied in the same manner, and his reputation sinks in the same proportion.

I spoke above of defects that may be concealed under the blaze of great and shining qualities. This may be the case, as it has been that of some princes. There goes a tradition, that *Henry* the fourth of *France* asked a *Spanish* ambassador, what mistresses the king of *Spain* had? The ambassador replied (like a formal pedant) that his master was a prince who feared God, and had no mistresses but the queen. *Henry* the fourth felt the reflection, and asked him in return with some contempt, "Whether his master had not virtues enough to cover one vice?"

The faults or defects that may be thus covered or compensated, are (I think) those of the man, rather than those



those of the king; such as arise from constitution, and the *natural* rather than the *moral* character; such as may be deemed accidental starts of passion, or accidental remissness in some unguarded hours; surprises, if I may say so, of the man on the king. When these happen seldom, and pass soon, they may be hid, like spots in the sun, but they are spots still. He who has the means of seeing them, will see them; and he who has not, may feel the effects of them without knowing precisely the cause. When they continue (for here is the danger, because if they continue they will increase) they are spots no longer, they spread a general shade, and obscure the light in which they were drowned before. The virtues of the king are lost in the vices of the man.

Alexander had violent passions, and those for wine and women were predominant after his ambition. They were spots in his character before they prevailed by the force of habit; as soon as they began to do so, the king and the hero appeared less, the rake and bully more: *Persepolis* was burnt at the instigation of *Thais*, and *Clytus* was killed in a drunken brawl. He repented indeed of these two horrible actions, and was again the king and hero upon many occasions. But he had not been enough on his guard, when the strongest incitements to vanity and to sensual pleasures offered themselves at every moment to him: And when he stood in all his easy hours surrounded by women and eunuchs, by the pandars, parasites, and buffoons of a voluptuous court, they who could not approach the king approached the man, and by seducing the man, they betrayed the king. His faults became habits: The *Macedonians*, who did not or would not see the one, saw the other; and he fell a sacrifice to their resentments, to their fears, and to those factions that will arise under an odious government, as well as under one that grows into contempt.

Other characters might be brought to contrast with this: The first *Scipio Africanus*, for example, or the eldest *Cato*; (and there will be no objection to a comparison of such citizens of *Rome* as these were, with kings of the first magnitude.) Now the reputation of the first *Scipio* was not so clear and uncontroverted in private as in public life; nor was he allowed by all, to be a man of such severe virtue, as he affected, and as that age required. *Nævius* was thought to mean him in some verses *Gellius* has preserved, and *Valerius Antias* made no scruple to assert, that far from returning the fair *Spaniard* to her family, he debauch'd and kept her. Notwithstanding this, what authority did he not maintain? In what esteem and veneration did he not live and die? With what panegyrics has not the whole torrent of writers rolled down his reputation even to these days? This could not have happened, if the vice imputed to him had shewn it self in any scandalous appearances, to eclipse the lustre of the general, the consul, or the citizen. The same reflexion might be extended to *Cato*, who loved wine as well as the other loved women. Men did not judge in those days, as *Seneca* was ready to do in his, That drunkenness could be no crime if *Cato* drank; but *Cato's* passion, as well as that of *Scipio*, was subdued and kept under by his publick character. His virtue warmed instead of cooling, by this indulgence to his genius or natural temper; and one may gather from what *Tully* puts into his mouth in the treatise concerning *Old Age*, that even his love of wine was rendered subservient, instead of doing hurt, to the measures he pursued in his publick character.

Give me leave to insist a little on the two first *Cæsars*, and on *Mark Anthony*. (I quote none of them as good men, but I may quote them all as great men, and therefore properly in this place; since a *Pa-*

trist King must avoid the defects that diminish a great character, as well as those that corrupt a good one.) Old Curio called *Julius Caesar* the husband of every wife, and the wife of every husband, referring to his known adulteries, and to the compliances that he was suspected of in his youth for *Nicomedes*. Even his own soldiers, in the licence of a triumph, sung lampoons on him for his profusion as well as lewdness. The youth of *Augustus* was defamed as much as that of *Julius Caesar*, and both as much as that of *Anthony*. When *Rome* was ransacked by the pandars of *Augustus*, and matrons and virgins stripped and searched like slaves in a market, to choose the fittest to satisfy his lust, did *Anthony* do more? When *Julius* set no bounds to his debauches in *Egypt*, except those satiety imposed, *postquam epulis Bacchoque modum lassata voluptas imposuit*; when he trifled away his time with *Cleopatra* in the very crisis of the civil war, and till his troops refused to follow him any further in his effeminate progress up the *Nile*; — Did *Anthony* do more? No; all three had vices, which would have been so little born in any former age of *Rome*, that no man could have raised himself under the weight of them to popularity and to power. But we must not wonder that the people who bore the tyrants, bore the libertines; nor that indulgence was shewn to the vices of the great, in a city where universal corruption and profligacy of manners were established: And yet even in this city, and among these degenerate Romans, certain it is, that different appearances, with the same vices, helped to maintain the *Cæsars*, and ruined *Anthony*. I might produce many anecdotes to shew how the two former saved appearances, whilst their vices were the most flagrant, and made so much amends for the appearances they had not saved, by those of a contrary kind; that a great part at least of all which was

said to defame them, might pass, and did pass, for the calumny of party.

But *Anthony* threw off all decorum from the first, and continued to do so to the last. Not only vice but indecency became habitual to him. He ceased to be a general, a consul, a triumvir, a citizen of *Rome*: He became an *Egyptian* king, sunk into luxurious effeminacy, and proved he was unfit to govern men, by suffering himself to be governed by a woman. His vices hurt him, but his habits ruin'd him. If a political modesty at least had made him disguise the first, they would have hurt him less, and he might have escaped the last: But he was so little sensible of this, that in a fragment of one of his letters to *Augustus*, which *Suetonius* has preserved, he endeavours to justify himself by pleading this very habit. “What matter is it who we lie with?” (says he) This letter may find you perhaps with *Tertulla*, or *Terentilla*, or others that he names. I lie with *Cleopatra*, and have I not done so these two years?”

These great examples which I have produced may appear in some sort figures bigger than the life. Few virtues and few vices grow up, in these parts of the world, and in these latter ages, to the size of those I have mentioned, and none have scenes wherein to exert themselves. But the truths I am desirous to inculcate will be as justly delivered in this manner, and perhaps more strongly felt. Failings or vices that flow from the same source of human nature, that run the same course thro’ the conduct of princes, and have the same effects on their characters, and consequently on their government and their fortune, have all the proportion necessary to my application of them. It matters little, whether a prince who abandons that common decorum, which results from nature, and which reason prescribes, abandons the particular decorums of this country or that, of this age or that, which result from mode,



mode, and which custom exacts. It matters little (for instance) whether a prince gives himself up to the more gross luxury of the west, or to the more refined luxury of the east; whether he become the slave of a domestick harlot, or of a foreign queen; <sup>A</sup> in short, whether he forget himself in the arms of one whore, or of twenty; and whether he imitate *Anthony*, or a king of *Achin*, who is reported to have passed his whole time in a seraglio, eating, drinking, chewing betel, playing with women, <sup>B</sup> and talking of cock-fighting.

To draw to a conclusion: This decency, this grace, this propriety of manners to character, is so essential to princes in particular, that whenever it is neglected, their virtues lose a great degree of lustre, and their defects acquire much aggravation. <sup>C</sup> Nay more, by neglecting this decency and this grace, and for want of a sufficient regard to appearances, even their virtues may betray them into failings, their failings into vices, and their vices into habits, unworthy of princes, and unworthy of men.

The constitutions of governments, and the different tempers and characters of people, may be thought justly to deserve some consideration, in determining the behaviour of princes in private life as well as in publick; <sup>E</sup> and to put a difference (for instance) between the decorum of a king of *France*, and that of a king of *Great-Britain*.

*Lewis* the fourteenth was king in an absolute monarchy, and reigned over a people whose genius makes it <sup>F</sup> fitter perhaps to impose on them by admiration and awe, than to gain and hold them by affection. Accordingly he kept great state; was haughty, was reserved; and all he said or did appeared to be forethought and plann'd. His regard to appearances <sup>G</sup> were such, that when his mistress was the wife of another man, and he had children by her every year, he endeavoured to cover her constant residence at court by a place she filled

about the queen: He dined and supped and cohabited with the latter in every apparent respect as if he had no mistress at all. Thus he raised a great reputation: He was revered by his subjects, and admired by his neighbours; and this was due principally to the art with which he managed appearances, so as to set off his virtues, to disguise his failings and his vices, and by his example and authority to keep a veil drawn over the futility and debauch of his court.

His successor, not to the throne, but to the sovereign power, was a mere rake, with some wit, and no morals; nay, with so little regard to them, that he made them a subject of ridicule in discourse, and appeared in his whole conduct more profligate, <sup>C</sup> if that could be, than he was in principle. The difference between these characters soon appeared in abominable effects; such as (cruelty apart) might recal the memory of *Nero*, or in the other sex, that of *Messalina*, and such as I leave the chroniclers <sup>D</sup> of scandal to relate.

Our *Elizabeth* was queen in a limited monarchy, and reigned over a people at all times more easily led than driven; and at that time capable of being attached to their prince and their country, by a more generous <sup>E</sup> principle than any of those which prevail in our days, by affection. There was a strong prerogative then in being, and the crown was in possession of greater legal power. Popularity was however then (as it is now, and as it must be always in <sup>F</sup> mixed government) the sole true foundation of that sufficient authority and influence, which other constitutions give the prince gratis, and independently of the people, but which a king of this nation must acquire. The wise queen saw it, and she saw <sup>G</sup> too how much popularity depends on those appearances that depend on the decorum, the decency, the grace, and the propriety of behaviour of which we are speaking. A warm

con-

concern for the interest and honour of the nation, a tenderness for her people, and a confidence in their affections, were appearances that run thro' her whole publick conduct, and gave life and colour to it. She did great things, and she knew how to set them off according to their full value, by her manner of doing them. In her *private behaviour* she shewed great affability, she descended even to familiarity, but her familiarity was such as could not be imputed to her *weakness*, and was therefore most justly ascribed to her *goodness*. Tho' a woman, she hid all that was womanish about her; and if a few equivocal marks of coquetry appeared on some occasions, they passed like flashes of lightning, vanished as soon as they were discerned, and imprinted no blot on her character. She had *private friendships*, she had *favourites*: But she never suffered her *friends* to forget she was their queen, and when her *favourites* did, she made them feel that she was so.

Her successor, *James* the first, had no virtues to set off, but he had failings and vices to conceal. He could not conceal the latter; and void of the former, he could not compensate for them. His failings and his vices therefore standing in full view, he passed for a weak prince and an ill man; and fell into all the contempt wherein his memory remains to this day. The methods he took to preserve himself from it, served but to confirm him in it. No man can keep the decorum of manners in life, who is not free from every kind of *affectation*, as it has been said already: But he who affects what he has no pretensions to, or what is improper to his character and rank in the world, is guilty of most consummate folly: He becomes doubly ungracious, doubly indecent, and quite ridiculous. *James* the first, not having one quality to conciliate the esteem or affection of his people to him, endeavoured to impose on their understandings; and to create a respect for himself, by

spreading the most extravagant notions about *kings* in general, as if they were *middle beings*, between God and other men; and by comparing the extent and unsearchable mysteries of their *power* and *prerogative* to those of the divine Providence. His *language* and his *behaviour* were commonly suited to such foolish pretensions; and thus by assuming a claim to such respect and submission as were not due to him, he lost a great part of what was due to him.

B In short, he begun at the wrong end; for tho' the shining qualities of the king may cover some failings and some vices that do not grow up to strong habits in the man, yet must the character of a *great* and *good king* be founded in that of a *great* and *good man*.

C A king who lives out of the sight of his subjects, or is never seen by them except on his throne, can scarce be despised as a man, tho' he may be hated as a king. But the king who lives more in their sight, and more under their observation, may be despised

D before he is hated, and even without being hated. This happened to king *James*: A thousand circumstances brought it to pass, and none more than the *indecent weaknesses* he had for his *minions*. He did not endeavour to cure this contempt, and

E raise his character only by affecting what he had no pretensions to, as in the former case; but he endeavoured likewise most vainly to do it by affecting what was improper to his character and rank. He did not endeavour, indeed, to disguise his natural *pusillanimity* and *timidity* under the mask of a bully, nor wear a long sword, look fierce, and talk big, whilst he was imposed upon and insulted by all his neighbours, and above all by the *Spaniards*; but he retailed the scraps of *Buchanan*, affected to talk much, figured in church-controversies, and put on all the pedantick appearances of a scholar, whilst he neglected all those of a great and good man, as well as king.

Let



Let not princes flatter themselves; they will be examined closely in *private* as well as in *publick* life; and those who cannot pierce further will judge of them by the appearances they give in both. To obtain true popularity, that which is founded in esteem and affection, they must therefore maintain their characters in *both*; and to that end neglect appearances in *neither*, but observe the *decorum* necessary to preserve the esteem, whilst they win the affections, of mankind. *Kings*, they must never forget that they are *men*: *Men*, they must never forget that they are *kings*. The sentiments which one of these reflections of course inspires, will give an humane and affable air to their whole behaviour, and make them taste, in that high elevation, all the joys of social life. The sentiments that the other reflection suggests, will be found very compatible with the former; and they may never forget that they are kings, tho' they do not always carry the crown on their heads, nor the scepter in their hands. *Vanity* and *folly* must entrench themselves in a constant affectation of state to preserve regal dignity: A *wise* prince will know how to preserve it when he lays his majesty aside. He will *dare* to appear a private man, and in that character he will draw to himself a respect less ostentatious, but more real and more agreeable to him, than any which is paid to the monarch. By never saying what is unfit for him to say, he will never bear what is unfit for him to hear. By never doing what is unfit for him to do, he will never see what is unfit for him to see. Decency and propriety of manners are so far from lessening the pleasures of life, that they refine them, and give them an higher taste: They are so far from restraining the free and easy commerce of social life, that they banish the bane of it, licentiousness of behaviour. Ceremony is the barrier against this abuse of liberty in publick: *Politeness* and *decency* are

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so in private; and the prince who practises and exacts them, will amuse himself much better, and oblige those who have the honour to be in his intimacy, and to share his pleasures with him, much more, than he could possibly do by the most *absolute* and *unguarded familiarity*.

That which is here recommended to princes, that constant guard on their own behaviour, even in private life, and that constant decorum which their example ought to exact from others, will not be found so difficult in practice as may be imagined; if they use a proper discernment in the choice of the persons whom they admit to the nearest degrees of intimacy with them. A prince shou'd chuse his companions with as great care as his ministers. If he trusts the business of his state to these, he trusts his character to those. Not only general experience will lead men to judge, that a similitude of character determin'd it; but if chance, indulgence to assiduity, good-nature, or want of reflection had their share in the introduction of men unworthy of such favour, certain it is, that they who judged wrong at first concerning him, will judge right at last; I mean, that the minds of princes, like the minds of other men, will be brought down insensibly to the tone of the company they keep. They are not *triflers* for instance: Be it so: But if they take men of mean characters, or of no characters, into their intimacy, they shew a disposition to become such; unless they break those habits early, and before puerile amusements are grown up to be the business of their lives.

A worse consequence even than this, may follow a want of discernment in princes how to chuse their companions, and how to conduct themselves in private life. Silly kings have resigned themselves to their ministers, have suffered these to stand between them and their people, and have formed no judgments, nor taken

any measures on their own knowledge, but all implicitly on the representations made to them by those ministers. Kings of superior capacity have resigned themselves in the same manner to their *favourites*, male and female, have suffered these to stand between them and their most able and faithful counsellors; their judgments have been influenced, and their measures directed by insinuations of women, or of men as little fitted as women by nature and education, to be hearkened to in the great affairs of government. History is full of such examples; all melancholy, many tragical! sufficient, if attended to (one would imagine) to deter princes from permitting the companions of their idle hours, or the instruments of their pleasures, to exceed the bounds of those provinces. Should a minister of state pretend to vie with any of these, about the forms of a *drawing-room*, the regulation of a *ruelle*, the decoration of a *ball*, or the dress of a *fine lady*, he would be thought ridiculous, and he would be truly so. But then are not any of these impertinent, when they pretend to

meddle in things at least as much *above* them, as those that have been mentioned are *below* the others? And are not princes who suffer them to do so, unaccountably weak?

What shall I say further on this head? Nothing more is necessary. Let me wind it up therefore by asserting this great truth, that results from what has been already said. As he can never fill the character of a PATRIOT KING, tho' his personal great and good qualities be in every other respect equal to it, who lies open to the flattery of *courtiers*, to the seduction of *women*, and to the partialities and affections which are easily contracted by too great indulgence in private life; so the prince who is desirous to establish this character, must observe such a decorum, and keep such a guard on himself, as may prevent even the *suspicion* of being liable to such influences. For as the reality would ruin, the very suspicion will lessen him in the opinion of mankind; and the opinion of mankind, which is *same* after death, is superior *strength* and *power* in life.

## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the APPENDIX, 1748, Page 605.

*In the Debate begun in your Magazine for December last, and continued in your Appendix, the next Speaker after Q. Salonijs Sarra, was Cn. Domitius Calvinus, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows:*

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last, took notice of the powerful influence which the prejudices of education have upon our way of thinking, and judging, in all affairs of life;

and, I think, he himself stands forth an example of it, as strong as can any where be met with. I am persuaded, there is no man more firmly attached than he is to the protestant succession now happily established in this kingdom, and yet he has been bred up with such a regard for the church, and such a jealousy of every thing that may have the least appearance of an incroachment upon her rights and privileges, that he would chuse to expose the protestant succession to be undermined by wolves in sheeps cloathing, rather than allow the parliament to determine, who shall be deemed



deemed the proper instructors and leaders of the people within his majesty's dominions.

Sir, If the question now before us were, whether ordination by a popish bishop, or by one who is held to be a bishop amongst the nonjurors, were such an ordination as might intitle a man to the character of a priest or a deacon in the church; or if we were to impower any civil judicature to determine this question, I should be as zealous against our determining such a question, or granting such a power, as any gentleman in this house; but neither of these is the case with respect to the clause now under consideration. We are only to determine, that such an ordination is not proper for intitling a man to exercise the function of priest or deacon in any episcopal meeting in *Scotland*; and that it may appear by whom every man, who intends to exercise that function in *Scotland*, has been ordained, we have already ordered his letters of orders to be registered in the court books of some of the civil judicatures within that kingdom.

Neither of these, Sir, can in the least interfere with any right or privilege belonging to the church. It is a question in politicks only, and with such questions, I think, the most zealous churchman cannot pretend, that the church has any thing to do. For both these political regulations the learned gentleman has himself furnished us with a very strong argument. The prejudices of education are of such force, that very few men ever get entirely the better of them; and it has been found, by experience, that those who have been bred up in *Jacobite* principles from their infancy, generally retain a warm side that way, and are too apt to shew it as often as they safely can, notwithstanding their having taken the oaths to the present government. This, I say, has been found by experience, and it is certainly to be presumed, that every

man, who takes holy orders from a nonjuring bishop, is such a one as has been bred up in the same principles with the bishop from whom he chuses to receive holy orders, and consequently, must be presumed ready to inculcate those principles as often as he safely can, notwithstanding his having taken the oaths to the present government; therefore the parliament has wisely thought fit to exclude all such men from exercising the office of priest or deacon in *Scotland*, where the people are naturally, and without any instruction, but too apt to rebel; and where the vulgar have always been more under the influence of their preachers than in most other countries.

It is true, Sir, that no man can publicly, in his sermons, inculcate the principles of *Jacobitism*: It is equally true, that no man, who has taken the oaths to the government, can, with a good grace, inculcate such principles in private conversation; and it is likewise true, that if you exclude such men from publicly exercising their function, they will probably exercise it in a private manner, and will then more zealously inculcate such principles, especially in *Scotland*, where, from several late events it is known, that the lower sort of people are not so ready to discover, or impeach, even for the highest rewards, as in some other countries. But, Sir, tho' no minister can publicly, in his sermons, inculcate the principles of *Jacobitism*, yet if he be a learned and eloquent preacher, he may, by his sermons, gain a more commanding influence over his hearers than he could ever otherwise attain to, and from thence may, with greater weight, recommend whatever doctrines, either in religion or politicks, he pleases to inculcate in his private conversation or lectures; nor will his having taken the oaths to the government much diminish the weight of his recommendation; for the people

ple do not now expect, that even the ministers of the gospel should become martyrs, when they can avoid it by taking the oaths to the government: On the contrary, the people will learn from them to look upon the imposition of such oaths as a sort of persecution, and to take the same oaths themselves, when required, without altering or forsaking their former principles, by which they will become more dangerous subjects than they could have been, had they never taken the oaths; for those concealed *Jacobites*, who are ready to take all the oaths we can put to them, are of all others, the government's most dangerous enemies. And tho' we cannot altogether prevent such ministers from exercising their function privately, yet we shall prevent their having such a powerful, or such an extensive influence, as they would have, were they to exercise their functions in a free and open manner. Our preventing their publick preaching will, therefore, be of some service; and if we cannot absolutely prevent an evil, it is not, surely, an argument against our doing all we can.

As I was, from my infancy, educated in the principles of the church of *England*, and still profess the same principles, I hope it will be presumed, Sir, that I shall be ready to concur in any measures for propagating those principles in *Scotland*, as well as *England*, provided those measures be such as are consistent with the articles of union, and of no dangerous consequence to the safety of our present happy establishment, upon the preservation of which the very being of our church depends. I am, therefore, very sorry to hear it suggested, that there are so few episcopal ministers in *Scotland*, except those who have had their letters of orders from some of the nonjuring bishops there; and that if we exclude these last, there will be a great want of episcopal ministers in that country; but this want

will, I hope, be soon supplied by the care of our bishops, and the charitable contributions of our clergy; for I cannot comprehend how the difficulties in obtaining ordination come to be so great, as has been suggested by the learned gentleman who spoke last, considering how many priests, or deacons, we have every year ordained.

I do not pretend, Sir, to be learned in the canons or rules of the church, with respect to ordination; but from the little I have read, and heard upon this subject, I know that a title, such as a curacy, or the like, may be easily obtained; because the person who gives such a title, is not obliged to continue the person he grants it to in possession, longer than he pleases, and the bishop, within whose diocese the title lies, may thereupon ordain him, or grant him letters dimissory, in order to his being ordained by some other bishop. Then as to the testimonials of his good life and conversation, there are so many worthy and learned gentlemen of *Scotland*, now settled in the church here, and so many other gentlemen of that country always residing here, that if the testimonial be subscribed by any gentlemen of character in *Scotland*, they must be known to some of the gentlemen of that country residing here, who can, and will, upon a letter from the subscribers, authenticate the testimonial to the bishop here, who is to ordain. And tho', regularly, a deacon ought to continue one whole year in that office, before he can be ordained priest, yet this the bishop may dispense with, and may ordain a man priest but a few days after he has been ordained deacon, the indispensable canon being only, that no man shall be ordained priest and deacon in one day; so that a man, who comes from *Scotland* for orders, needs not make above one journey, and his expence, it is to be hoped, will be made up to him, by the charitable



contributions of the rich clergy in this kingdom.

I cannot, therefore, think, Sir, there are such insuperable difficulties in supplying very soon all the meeting-houses in *Scotland* with episcopal ministers, regularly qualified, according to the late act, and such as have been bred up, from their infancy, in true principles of politicks, as well as religion; and if any such difficulties should appear, a remedy may easily be contrived, by a new canon confirmed by act of parliament in some future session.

Gentlemen may perceive, Sir, that what I have hitherto said, has been in justification of the act passed two years ago, and upon a supposition that, by the said act, all episcopal ministers are excluded from the exercise of their function in any meeting-house in *Scotland*, unless they be such as have received their letters of orders from some bishop of the church of *England*, or of *Ireland*; and that this was the intention of that law, appears so plainly, from the words of it, which I take to be the only way of determining what was the intention, that I was surprised to hear of any doubt raised in *Scotland* about the meaning, but much more to hear that doubt supported in this house. I shall admit, that if there were any doubt we ought to chuse that meaning which does no wrong to any innocent man, rather than that which does; but with me there is no doubt, and therefore I think the present clause unnecessary, tho' I shall nevertheless agree to it for the sake of others, and because abundance of law can never break the law; and supposing there were some ground for a doubt in this case, I believe, we are debating about a shadow, or phantom, which has no real existence; for, as I am informed, it is above 30 years since the last of those died, that were bishops in *Scotland* at the time of the revolution, consequently we can

hardly suppose, that any of the episcopal ministers now in *Scotland*, are such as received their orders from any of those bishops; and surely neither the law nor the church will acknowledge those men to be bishops, who have been elected since that time by virtue of an authority, or *Conge d'elire* from the late king *James*, or present pretender; for that there are such pretended bishops, both in *England* and *Scotland*, every one knows, tho' it be impossible to find such a proof of it, as may subject them to a prosecution, or conviction.

But supposing, Sir, that there are still in *Scotland* some episcopal ministers, who were ordained by some of the outed bishops there, and supposing that they have, in pursuance of the act of the 10th of *Q. Anne*, intitled themselves to set up and officiate in a meeting-house in that country; which, pray, is the greatest wrong, to oblige them to take new orders from some bishop of the church of *England*, or *Ireland*, as a sign of their thorough conversion; or to leave them to propagate rebellion and sedition among his majesty's subjects, as from what has happened it is probable, they have been doing for these 30 or 40 years past? I know of no canon, or rule of the church, that forbids a man's taking orders a second time, even tho' he be convinced, that the orders he at first received were regular, and valid, according to the rules of the church; and if he refuses to give this sign of his thorough conversion, the shutting up of his meeting-house is no wrong, but a punishment for his contumacy which he highly deserves; whereas, to allow him to continue in his former practices, is a wrong done to our country, and to all his majesty's honest and faithful subjects.

Thus, Sir, even according to the rule of interpretation laid down by the Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last, if there be any doubt,

as to the meaning of that law which was passed in 1746, that meaning ought to be put upon it, which it is proposed by this clause to explain and enforce. And as to those episcopal ministers, who had their orders from the pretended bishops chosen, as I have mentioned, since the revolution, I think, it is absolutely necessary to oblige them to take new orders from some bishop of the church of *England*, or *Ireland*, before they be admitted to officiate in any meeting-house in *Scotland*, whether they be such as have qualified by mistaking the meaning of the late act, or such as may hereafter be willing to qualify by taking the oaths, and praying for the king and royal family, as by law appointed. If they refuse to get themselves thus a second time ordained, they must, I think, chuse some other employment; for no compassion towards them shall ever induce me to consent to what I think may be of dangerous consequence to our present happy establishment.

*The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by A. Terentius Varro, the Substance of which was as follows:*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

THE present debate has continued so long, and so much has been said upon the subject, that I should have given you no trouble on this occasion, had I not observed, that the whole of the argument, in favour of the clause now before us, is founded upon two suppositions, one of which I think extremely uncharitable, and the other entirely groundless. In order to support this regulation, for excluding from the office of the ministry, all such episcopal ministers in *Scotland*, as have received orders from any nonjuring bishop, even tho' they have qualified, or are willing to qualify, by taking the oaths to the government, and praying for

the king and royal family, as by law directed, it is first supposed, that in violation of the oaths they have taken, and in contempt of the prayers they daily and publicly put up to their Maker, they have continued, and will continue to propagate and inculcate the principles of *Jacobitism*: Now this I must call a very uncharitable supposition; and what is still worse, it is contrary to fact, according to the best information I could ever come at, and I have had an opportunity to inquire, because I am not only acquainted with several gentlemen of *Scotland*, but have been in that country; and therefore I am afraid, that if any contrary information has been received, it comes from those who are enemies to the episcopal religion in *Scotland*, and very little acquainted with the behaviour of the ministers of that religion.

The other supposition is, Sir, that no man will receive orders from a nonjuring bishop, unless it be such a one as has, from his infancy, been educated in the principles of *Jacobitism*. Now this supposition there would, I shall grant, be some ground for, if those of the episcopal persuasion in *Scotland* had any choice; but we all know, they have no choice. A man who is of that religion in *Scotland*, and designs to be a minister of the gospel of Christ, must necessarily receive orders from a nonjuring bishop, because there are none other in that country. I say, he must necessarily receive orders from such a bishop, unless he has money to bear the expence of a journey or two to *England*, or *Ireland*, and friends there to give him a title and a testimonial, which we cannot suppose any man has, who designs to exercise his function in that country, where he can expect no preferment, nor any maintainance but what depends upon the generosity and good-will of his hearers, which they may diminish, or wholly withdraw, whenever they please; for this reason,



reason, if any man of family, or fortune, in that country, be designed for a clergyman of the church of *England*, he is sent up to one of our universities here, and as soon as he has got orders, he generally, by his learning and capacity, recommends himself to some preferment in the church in this kingdom.

For these reasons I must think, Sir, there is not the least ground for this supposition. On the contrary, as there is nothing in the ceremony of ordination, no oaths to be taken, nor promises made, but what may be taken and made by a man perfectly well affected to our present happy establishment, and as I have been credibly informed, that the nonjuring bishops in *Scotland* have added nothing to this ceremony, I think, I have good reason to suppose, that the nonjuring bishops in *Scotland* have ordained several persons, who were bred up in principles agreeable to our present constitution, and who were ready to take the oaths to the government, as soon as it should become necessary; for no man ought, I think, to take an oath, not even the oaths to the government, till it becomes necessary for him to do so.

I am therefore, Sir, so far from joining in either of these suppositions, that I am persuaded no episcopal minister in *Scotland*, who has taken the oaths to the government, ever propagated any rebellious or seditious doctrines; on the contrary, I am convinced, that both the late rebellions in *Scotland* were, in a great measure, owing to their having so few such men among them, which reduced the episcopal party there to the necessity of having divine service performed by nonjuring clergymen, who took all opportunities to propagate the principles of passive-obedience, non-resistance, and the indefeasible hereditary right of kings, among the people of their respective congregations;

and from charity, as well as experience, I must suppose, that no episcopal minister, tho' ordained by a nonjuring bishop, who has lately taken the oaths, or who may hereafter be willing to take the oaths; I say, I must from both these motives suppose, that no such minister will afterwards endeavour to propagate such principles; therefore, instead of rendering it impossible, or very difficult for them to reap any benefit from taking the oaths, I think, we should invite them by all the methods we can contrive.

I shall admit, Sir, that for a gentleman born in *England*, who of course has many friends, and many clergymen of his acquaintance here, it is no difficult matter to procure a title for ordination; but for a man of low birth, and born in the north of *Scotland*, without any friend, without any gentleman or clergyman of his acquaintance in *England*, especially in those dioceses that border upon *Scotland*, can we suppose it easy for him to procure a title? This he cannot be assured of before he sets out, and if he should fail in obtaining one, or should be refused ordination, on account of his not being duly qualified, he must return home again *re infecta*. Under such uncertainties can we suppose, that any poor man will ever undertake such a long, such an expensive journey? Therefore, if the clause in the former act be explained, as intended, by that now under consideration, I shall look upon it as contrived and promoted by the presbyterians in *Scotland*, not with a design to secure, but to endanger our present happy establishment, by leaving the episcopal party in *Scotland*, still under the influence of nonjuring clergymen, and bringing upon his majesty's reign, the odium of having passed an act, to abolish the remains of episcopacy in that kingdom.

How the succession of bishops has been preserved, or whether it has been

been preserved, since the revolution, in *Scotland*, is what I do not pretend to be acquainted with. If it has been preserved by a correspondence with, or an authority from the late *K. James*, it is certain, the established church here cannot acknowledge any bishops that have been chosen by such an authority. But if without any such authority, the order of bishops has been regularly continued in *Scotland*, ever since the revolution, according to the methods observed among the primitive christians, whether such bishops may be acknowledged by the church here, is a question that deserves such a serious consideration, that I shall not, at present, presume to deliver my opinion; but I am very sure, that such a question ought not, in the first instance, to be determined by parliament; and to enact, that no person ordained by such a bishop shall be allowed to exercise his function in *Scotland*, notwithstanding his qualifying himself for that purpose according to law, looks so like a parliamentary determination of this question before it has been considered by the church, that I cannot give my consent to the passing of such a law, because I cannot convince myself, of its being no incroachment upon the rights of the church.

Besides, Sir, if ordination, by a bishop in *Scotland*, be such a one as ought to be approved by the church, I can see no political reason why it ought not to be approved of by the state. To suppose that every man, so ordained, must be such a one as has been bred up in the principles of *Jacobitism*, is a supposition that I have shewn to be groundless, and if there were ground for it, it is neither christian nor prudent to shut the door against every such man's conversion. Such a maxim looks more like that of a faction, who are resolved to monopolize all the powers and profits of government to those of their faction, than like that of a par-

ty, who have the general good of their country chiefly in view.

The Hon. gentleman who spoke last, was so sensible of this, Sir, that he was willing to admit such men, provided they gave a new sign of their thorough conversion, by taking orders a second time, which, he supposed, they might do; and indeed I do not at present recollect any canon or rule of the church against it. Like parricide among the old *Romans*, the thing is so new, that, I believe, there is no express canon against it; but it is making so free with the sacred institution of ordination, that I should not chuse to be the person that received, or the person that conferred holy orders a second time; and can any one suppose, that a man, who, in violation of his oaths to the government, should continue to promote the cause of the pretender, would have any greater regard for the second orders he had received?

In short, Sir, I think we have gone too far, already, in enacting, That no letters of orders granted after *Sept. 1, 1746*, shall be sufficient to intitle any episcopal minister to keep a meeting-house in *Scotland*; and that this was the utmost that was intended by the law made that year, I am as little in doubt about, as the Hon. gentleman seems to be about the contrary opinion; therefore I must look upon the clause now before us, not as an explanation, but as an extension of a former law, and as an extension too of a law that ought never to have been made. By that law, even in the sense I put upon it, you will make it very difficult to supply the episcopal church in *Scotland*, with ministers qualified according to law; but by this clause you will render the thing impossible, at least for half a century to come; during all which time the people of that persuasion in *Scotland* will be left a prey to nonjuring clergymen, and popish priests; and as the latter have a support



support from *Rome*, they will be more industrious, and more daring in perverting the vulgar than the former, so that this clause will be of the most dangerous consequence, not only to our present happy establishment, but to the protestant religion; and consequently, to put such a meaning upon the act of 1746 as I contend for, without extending it any farther, will be so far from leaving the country exposed to, that it will secure it from danger; whereas, to put such a meaning upon that act, as the Hon. B gentleman who spoke last contends for, and to fix that meaning, by the clause now before us, will not only expose our country to danger, but will be a hardship, at least upon innocent men, if not a glaring injustice; for whatever doubt may be made, with respect to those ministers that have qualified in pursuance of the late act, no doubt can be made with respect to those that qualified and set up meeting-houses in *Scotland*, in pursuance of the act of the 10th of queen Anne. As to them, they have an D undoubted right to their meeting-houses, and to officiate in those meeting-houses; which we are to deprive them of, without the least proof of any thing like a crime; nor is it enough to say, that they may recover their property, by taking orders a second time, because it may be impossible for them to do so, at least it will be impossible for them to do so, without putting themselves to the expence of a long journey to *England* or *Ireland*.

As to those poor clergymen who E may, by this clause, be deprived of their only means of subsistence, notwithstanding their having taken the oaths to the government, I was really sorry to hear it suggested by the Hon. gentleman, that they might chuse some other employment for the support of themselves and families. Alas! Sir, a clergyman in holy orders is expressly forbid by the canons to give himself to any

base or servile labour; and what other sort of employment can a poor man chuse, who has no stock, unless it be a stock of learning, and a few books in his study? Therefore, to deprive a man of the liberty of officiating, in any meeting-house in *Scotland*, is really to deprive him of his daily bread.

To conclude, Sir, this clause is fraught with such dangerous consequences to the publick, and such great hardships upon private men; that I can neither as a christian, a churchman, an *Englishman*, a faithful subject to his majesty, or a man of any humanity, give my consent to its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in C our next.]

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A concise Account, and an Abstract, of a famous Book lately published, intitled, A Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers; which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church, from the earliest Ages thro' several successive Centuries: By which it is shewn; that we have no sufficient Reason to believe, upon the Authority of the Primitive Fathers; that any such Powers were continued to the Church, after the Days of the Apostles. By Conyers Middleton, D. D. Printed for Messrs. Manby and Cox. Price Nine Shillings sew'd.

T H E publication of this book was preceded by an introductory discourse, published some months ago, which gave a general account of the argument; and begins with telling us, That it is an opinion commonly received among christians; and above all, among those of the *Romish* communion; that after the days of the apostles, there resided still in the primitive church; thro' several successive ages, a divine and

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extraordinary power of working miracles, which was frequently and openly exerted, in confirmation of the truth of the Gospel, and for the conviction of unbelievers. This opinion being adopted by the papists, and espoused likewise in part by the A protestants, he thought it his duty to inquire into the grounds of it; and to this task he was particularly excited, by what he had occasionally observed and heard, of the late growth of popery in this kingdom, and the great number of popish B books printed and dispersed amongst us, in which great use is made of that prejudice, in favour of *primitive antiquity*, which prevails even in this protestant country.

This claim of a miraculous power, which is now peculiar to the church of Rome, was, he says, universally asserted and believed in all christian countries, and in all ages of the church, till the time of the reformation; but that spirit of inquiry, with which Christendom was then animated, detected the cheat, and exposed to publick view, the hidden springs and machinery of those lying wonders, by which the world had been seduced and enslaved to the tyranny of Rome; which set learned men, among the protestants, upon the inquiry, when this cheat had begun, and how long any real miraculous power had subsisted in the christian church; but that about this point they were very much divided, some confining this power to the three first centuries, others to the first four, and some extending its F continuance to the end of the fifth; by which they have unwarily betrayed the protestant cause, because it was in the third, fourth, and fifth, centuries, that the chief corruptions of popery were either actually introduced, or the seeds of them so G effectually sown, that they could not fail of producing the fruits, which we now see; such as *the institution of monkery; the worship of reliques;*

*invocation of saints; prayers for the dead; the superstitious use of images; of the sacraments; of the sign of the cross; and of consecrated oil;* all which corruptions, the doctor shews to have been introduced before the fifth century, and approved by the later primitive fathers; and that the forgeries of the fourth and fifth centuries throw a suspicion upon all the miracles recorded preceding that time, and posterior to the age of the apostles; from whence he concludes, that we ought to admit of no miracles, but those of the scriptures, which, according to the fundamental principle of the reformation, *are a compleat rule both of faith and manners; and as such are clear also and intelligible, in all fundamental points, to every private christian.*

This is the substance of the introductory discourse; and in the preface to the work, the doctor tells us, that when he sent abroad his introductory discourse, the larger work was ready, and at first intended to have been published at the same time, with that discourse prefixed to it; but upon recollecting the great importance of the subject, which had never before been professedly examined; and that the part especially, E which he had undertaken to defend, was not only new, but contradictory to the general opinion, which prevail'd among christians; and above all, that he had nothing to trust to in the management of it, but his own private judgment; he began to think it a duty, which candor and prudence prescribed, not to alarm the publick at once with an argument so strange and so little understood; nor to hazard an experiment so big with consequences, till he had first given out some sketch or general plan of what he was projecting; so that all, who were disposed to examine it, might have notice and leisure, to inquire into the grounds of it, and qualify themselves to form a proper judgment



ment of that evidence, which he might afterwards produce in its defence.

He says, he foresaw that his introductory discourse was sure to encounter all the opposition, that prejudice, bigotry, and superstition are ever prepared to give to all free inquiries into opinions, which depend on the prevalence of their power; but that this would excite the candid inquirers also, to weigh the merit and consequences of it.

"The event, says he, has answered, not only to my expectation, but to my wishes: For notwithstanding all, which has been published against it, from the press, the pulpit; and the theological schools, the general approbation, which it has every where received from those, whose authority I chiefly value, has given me the utmost encouragement to persevere in the prosecution of my argument, as being of the greatest importance to the protestant religion, and the sole expedient, which can effectually secure it, from being gradually undermined, and finally subverted by the efforts of *Rome*."

Then, after answering the most material objections, which had been made against his introductory discourse, he concludes, That his antagonists must not expect to bear down facts with systems; and from the supposed integrity and piety of the fathers, to infer the certainty of what they attest; but must refer us to instances, which tally with their testimonies, and experimentally prove the truth of them.

Now as to the work itself, the doctor proposes to observe the following method:

1. To draw out, in their proper order, all the principal testimonies, which relate to the miraculous gifts of the church, as they are found in the writings of the fathers, from the earliest ages, after the days of the apostles. Whence we shall see, at one view, the whole evidence,

by which they have hitherto been supported.

2. To throw together all, which those fathers also have delivered, concerning the conditions of the persons, who are said to have been indued with those gifts, and to have wrought the miracles, to which they appeal.

3. To illustrate the particular characters and opinions of the fathers, who attest those miracles, so as to enable us to determine, with more exactness, what degree of credit may be due to their testimony.

4. To review all the several kinds of miracles, which are pretended to have been wrought, and to observe, from the nature of each, how far the credibility of them may reasonably be suspected.

5. To refute some of the most plausible objections, which have hitherto been made by his antagonists, or which the prejudices and prepossessions of many pious christians may be apt to suggest, to the general turn of his argument.

As to the first of these five heads, he observes, That none of the apostolick fathers, that is, those who had lived and conversed with the apostles, such as *St. Barnabas*, *St. Clemens*, *St. Ignatius*, *St. Polycarp*, *St. Hermas*, do, in their writings, make the least claim or pretension to any extraordinary gifts or miraculous powers, or that any such thing then subsisted in the church. The first, he says, that mentioned any such, was *Justin Martyr*, who did not write till 50 years after the days of the apostles; and from him, from *Irenæus*, from *Theophilus*, bishop of *Antioch*, from *Tertullian*, from *Minucius Felix*, from *Origen*, from *Cyprian*, *Arnobius*, and *Lactantius*, he gives the principal testimonies of those miraculous powers, supposed to have subsisted in the primitive church, through the three first centuries,

Upon the second head he remarks, That none of these fathers have any where affirmed, that either they themselves, or the apostolick fathers before them, were indued with any power of working miracles, nor do they give us the names, conditions, or characters of the persons that were; but that, in general, we may conclude from what is said of them, both by friends and enemies, that they were private christians, and chiefly of the laity; which was a dispensation very different from what we meet with in the *New Testament*, where we find, that this power was committed to none but the apostles, and a few of the most eminent of the other disciples; whereas, after their days, these miraculous powers were not granted to their successors, the bishops, the martyrs, or the principal champions of the christian cause; but to boys, to women, to private and obscure laymen, not only of an inferior, but sometimes also of a bad character. But, says he, if these venerable saints and martyrs were not indued with these miraculous powers when living, they had amendments made to them when dead, if we can believe the reports of their successors, by a profusion of them on their bones and reliques; which suggests a farther cause of suspecting the faith and judgment of those early ages.

Upon the third head the doctor begins with this rule, That the authority of a writer, who affirms any questionable fact, must depend on the character of his veracity and judgment. In pursuance of this rule, he examines what proofs of a sound judgment, and strict veracity, are to be found in the writings of those fathers, who attest the miraculous stories under consideration; and from the writings of *Justin Martyr* and *Irenaeus*, after whom all the rest copy, he shews, that whatever may be said as to their veracity, their judgment is not at all to be depended on.

Upon the fourth he observes, That the miraculous powers mentioned in the testimonies above produced, were,  
1. The power of raising the dead.  
2. That of healing the sick.  
3. That of casting out devils.  
4. That of prophesying.  
5. That of seeing visions.  
6. That of discovering the secrets of men.  
7. That of expounding the scriptures.  
8. That of speaking with tongues.

Every one of these he particularly examines, and proves as clearly as a negative can be proved, that no one of them ever existed in the christian church after the days of the apostles.

And upon the fifth head, he states and refutes the most plausible objections made to his argument, as follows:

1. He says, it is objected, that by the character, which he has given of the ancient fathers, the authority of the books of the *New Testament*, which were transmitted to us thro' their hands, will be rendered precarious and uncertain. To this he answers, That the authority of those books does not depend upon the faith of the fathers, or of any particular set of men, but on the general credit and reception which they found, not only in all the churches, but with all the private christians of those ages, who were able to purchase copies of them; by which means there was such a number of copies spread abroad, that it was impossible for any man, or any sect, to suppress, alter, or deprave any one of them. But if the objection were to be allowed, it could not, he adds, hurt his argument; because the craft, or credulity charged upon the fathers, must be determined, not by consequences, but by facts; and if the charge be confirmed by these, it must be admitted, how far soever the consequences may reach.

2. It has been alledged, he says, that all suspicion of fraud, in the case



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case of the primitive miracles, seems to be precluded, by that publick appeal and challenge, which the christian apologists make to their enemies the heathens, to come and see with their own eyes the reality of the facts which they attest. In answer to which he shews, That those challenges, or apologies, could never come into the hands of the heathens of any rank; because by them the christians were, for the first three centuries, held in such contempt, that they scarce ever thought it worth while to make any inquiry about them, or to examine the merit of their pretensions; as appears from those heathen writers, who have in that time made any mention of them.

3. It is urged, he says, against him, that no suspicion of craft can reasonably be entertained against persons of so exalted a piety, who exposed themselves to persecution, and even to martyrdom, in confirmation of what they taught. In answer to this he observes, That nothing gives so invincible a prejudice, and so strong a bias to the mind of man, as religious zeal, in favour of every thing that is thought useful to the object which excites it. Upon this he takes occasion to examine the motives, or incentives, to martyrdom, which were so many and so strong among the primitive christians, that even bad men were thereby sometimes animated to endure martyrdom, which he proves from a letter of *St. Cyprian's*. In this, he says, his design is not to detract in any manner from the real merit and just praise of those primitive martyrs; but to expose the vanity of those extravagant honours, and that idolatrous worship, which are paid to them indiscriminately by the church of *Rome*; and to shew, that the circumstance of their martyrdom adds nothing to the character of their knowledge, or their sagacity, nor consequently, any weight to their testimony.

Lastly, he says, it has been objected, that to reject the unanimous testimony of the fathers, in their reports of the primitive miracles, will destroy the faith and credit of all history. His answer is, That this was the constant cant of all the zealous of the heathen world, whenever any of their established superstitions were attacked by men of sense, as appears from *Cicero*; and that the same objection was made against the christians, upon their rejecting the fables and superstitions of the heathens, as appears from *Eusebius* and *Lactantius*. But experience, he says, has shewn, that this consequence does not follow. The antient heathen histories have not lost their credit, tho' we now reject all their accounts of prodigies, portents, and other such miraculous events; nor have the christian histories lost their credit, tho' we now reject all their accounts of witches and witchcraft; for men of sense will always distinguish between common and miraculous events. They know, that on subjects of common history, a writer of sense and credit can hardly have any other motive of writing, but to please and instruct; but on subjects of a miraculous kind, they know likewise, how forcibly the prejudices of education, a superstitious turn of mind, the interests of a party, or the views of ambition, are apt to operate on a defender of those miracles, which the government and religion of his country are engaged to support.

F *A Description of OXFORDSHIRE.*

**O***xfordshire*, call'd by the Saxons *Oxnaforescire*, and *Oxenforescire*, has *Gloucestershire* on the west, *Buckinghamshire* on the east, *Warwickshire* and *Northamptonshire* on the north, and *Berkshire* on the south, from which it is separated by the river *Isis*, vulgarly call'd the *Thames*, tho' that name does not properly belong to it, till it is join'd by the *Tame*, which falls into it near *Dorchester*;

*chester*; after which, it is parted from *Berks* by the *Thames*. Its greatest length is upwards of 40 miles, and breadth about 26, tho' it is irregular, and in the north and south-east parts very much contracted. Its circumference is computed at 130 miles, in which are contain'd about 534,000 acres, near 20,000 houses, 280 parishes, one city, with a famous university, and 15 market-towns, according to some, tho' others say 13, and, exclusive of *Oxford*, we find but 11 describ'd, and one more mark'd in the maps; the rest, probably, having been formerly market-towns, but the markets now disused. It is divided into 14 hundreds, and sends 9 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for the city of *Oxford* and 2 for the university, 2 for *Woodstock*, and 1 for *Banbury*. It is a rich and fertile country, the lower parts consisting of pleasant and fruitful fields and meadows, and the hills being cloathed with store of woods, tho' not so much as formerly, a great part of them having been destroy'd in the civil war. It abounds with all sorts of game, and produces no inconsiderable quantity of corn; but what it has chiefly to boast of, is the abundance of meadows and pastures, interspersed with delightful rivers and streams, which yield great plenty of fish: For the county is exceedingly well watered, there being, besides the chief rivers, which are the *Thames*, *Isis*, *Cherwell* or *Charwell*, *Evenlode*, and *Windrush*, at least 70 of inferior rank, exclusive of the smaller brooks.

*Oxford*, or *Oxon*, 47 computed miles N. W. from *London*, is thus described by a modern author: The university and city are seated on a fine rising ground, in the midst of a pleasant and fruitful valley, of a large extent, at the confluence of the *Isis* and *Cherwell*, with which they are encompass'd on the east, west and south, as also with a ridge of hills, at a mile's distance, or

thereabouts, in the form of a bow, touching the east and west points with the ends, so that the whole lies in the form of a theatre. In the area stands the city, mounted on a small hill, and adorn'd with so many towers, spires, and pinnacles, and the sides of the neighbouring hills so sprinkled with trees and villas, that scarce any place equals the prospect. It was the sweetness and commodiousness of the situation, no doubt, that first invited the great and judicious king *Alfred* to make this place the perpetual residence of the muses, by his liberalities and encouragements; and the kings of *England* have ever since, especially when at any time forced from *London* by war, plague, or other inconveniencies, been wont to remove hither, not only their royal courts, but the houses of parliament, and courts of judicature: Many synods and convocations of the clergy have also, for the same reason, been held here." To this we shall add, that *Oxford* is governed by a mayor, who every year, when he is chosen, takes an oath in a solemn manner, administer'd by the vice-chancellor, to observe and conserve the rights, and privileges, and liberties of the university. But having already given a particular account of the situation, dimensions, markets, streets, churches and other publick buildings of this famous city, in our *Magazine* for September 1747, p. 418; and of the publick buildings, &c. belonging to the university, in our *Magazine* for October, 1747, p. 441; as also of the several colleges and halls, in our *Magazine* for December of the same year, p. 565, we shall say no more here, but pass on to the other towns; which are,

1. *Banbury*, the most northerly, situated very pleasantly on the river *Cherwell*, where it parts this county from *Northamptonshire*. It has been noted for its good cakes and cheese, in the latter of which it has a considerable trade. Its market is on *Thursdays*.



*Thursdays*, 'tis govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 6 capital burgesses, and sends one member to parliament. The only other towns in England that chuse but one member, are *Monmouth*, *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*, *Higham Ferrers* in *Northamptonshire*, and *Bewdley* in *Worcestershire*.

2. *Deddington*, or *Doddington*, about 5 miles S. of *Banbury*, a pretty large town, with a small market on *Saturdays*. It is govern'd by a bailiff, and formerly sent members to parliament, which privilege it has not now for a long time enjoy'd.

3. *Chipping-Norton*, about 8 miles S. W. of *Deddington*, situated on the side of a hill, near a small rivulet, a large but straggling town, yet well compacted about the market-place: It is a corporation, govern'd by two bailiffs, &c. who have power to hold courts for all actions under 4*l.* value. It now sends no members to parliament, tho' it did formerly. It has a good market on *Wednesdays* for corn, cattle, &c. — Not far to the north-east lies a village, nam'd *Hoke-Norton* or *Hock-Norton*, commonly call'd *Hogs-Norton*, once a royal villa, and chiefly memorable for the fatal slaughter of the *English* in a battle with the *Danes*, under *Edward the Elder*, about the year 917.

4. *Charlbury*, about 5 miles S. E. of *Chipping-Norton*, of which we find no further account.

5. *Woodstock*, about 10 miles S. E. of *Chipping-Norton*, a royal seat even in the *Saxon* times, and many of our kings then, as well as after the conquest, us'd to make it their summer residence. *Henry I.* not only beautify'd and enlarged the palace, but built a stone wall about the park, where there are now no remains of the wonderful labyrinth, mentioned by our historians to have been made here by *Henry II.* to secure his fair mistress *Rosamond Clifford* from the rage and jealousy of his queen *Eleanor*, which yet it did not. The consular way, call'd *Akeman-street*, ran thro' this park

in a raised bank. Both park and manor continued mostly in the crown till the 4th of *Q. Anne*, when, together with the hundred of *Wootton*, they were settled by act of parliament, on her victorious general *A John* duke of *Marlborough* and his descendants, as a reward for his eminent services before and in the battle of *Blenheim* in *Germany*; in memory of which a most magnificent structure has been erected, call'd *Blenheim-house*, or *castle*, adorn'd with spacious and beautiful gardens, and accommodated with offices sufficient for a family of 300 persons, out-houses capable of lodging a regiment of guards, and a beautiful chapel: The avenues, salons, galleries and apartments, are extremely magnificent; and the stair-case, statues, paintings and furniture, and particularly the hangings of tapestry-work, surprizingly grand and elegant, in which are wove the principal battles of the duke; as they are also inscrib'd, with his other actions, on the superb column erected in the park, and which our readers will see at the end of the description of this county. Near this palace is a bridge of one arch, of a prodigious diameter, which cost 20,000 *l.* in building. The town of *Woodstock* is a small, neat corporation, governed by a mayor, sends 2 members to parliament, and has an indiffernt market on *Tuesdays*.

6. *Bicester*, or *Biffeter*, about 8 miles N. E. of *Woodstock*, is a long, straggling town near the borders of *Buckinghamshire*, which has a market on *Fridays*.

7. *Burford*, on the other side of the county, near the borders of *Gloucestershire*, seated on an ascent, is a town corporate governed by 2 bailiffs, and has a good market on *Saturdays*, much noted for saddles. Near the town are the *Downs*, called *Burford-Downs*, famous for horse-races.

8. *Witney*, about 6 miles E. of *Burford*, an ancient, long, straggling town,

town, inhabited by abundance of poor wool-spinners. Here is a large manufacture of blankets, rugs &c. a good free-school and fine library. The market is on *Thursdays*.

9. *Bampton*, about 5 miles S. W. of *Witney*, has a market on *Wednesdays*, noted for felt-mongers wares, as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, &c.

10. *Tame*, about 12 miles E. of *Oxford*, pleasantly situated on the river of that name, and almost encompassed with its branches, over which it has a bridge leading into *Buckinghamshire*. 'Tis a prettly good town, having one spacious street, in the middle of which is the market-place. Here is a good free-school and an hospital. The market, much frequented by grafiers, &c. is kept on *Tuesdays*.

11. *Watlington*, about 6 miles S. of *Tame*, is a small town, with a mean market on *Saturdays*.

12. *Henley*, commonly call'd *Henley upon Thames*, from its situation, about 8 miles S. E. of *Watlington*, a very antient and noted town, large, and govern'd by a warden, burgeses, &c. The bridge over the *Thames* here, was formerly built with stone, but now with wood. The inhabitants are generally mealmen, maltsters, and bargemen, who carry wood, meal, malt, &c. to *London*. The market is on *Thursdays*, which is very considerable for all sorts of grain, especially barley for malting.

'Tis fit we should mention *Dorchester*, near the confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis*, tho' now no market-town; as it was antiently very famous, having been a *Roman* station, a city and bishop's see for 460 years, till, in 1070, it was translated to *Lincoln*, by *Remigius* its last bishop; and the town began sensibly to decay from that very time.

The Monumental INSCRIPTION on the Column at BLENHEIM-HOUSE:

THE castle of *Blenheim* was founded by Queen ANNE,  
In the fourth year of her reign,

In the year of the christian *Æra* 1705,

A monument design'd to perpetuate the memory of the signal victory

Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*,

Near the village of *Blenheim*,

On the banks of the *Danube*,

By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH;

The hero not only of his nation, but his age:

Whose glory was equal in the council and in the field:

Who by wisdom, justice, candour and address,

Reconciled various, and even opposite interests;

Acquired an influence, which no rank, no authority can give,

Nor any force but that of superior virtue;

Became the fixed important center,

Which united in one common cause,

The principal states of *Europe*.

Who by military knowledge, and irresistible valour,

In a long series of uninterrupted triumphs,

Broke the power of *France*,

When raised the highest, when exerted the most;

Rescued the *Empire* from desolation;

Asserted, and confirmed the liberties of *Europe*.

*Philip*, a grand-son of the house of *France*, united to the interests, directed by the policy, supported by the arms of that crown, was placed on the throne of *Spain*. King WILLIAM the Third beheld this formidable union  
of



of two great, and once rival, monarchies. At the end of a life spent in defending the liberties of *Europe*, he saw them in their greatest danger. He provided for their security in the most effectual manner. He took the Duke of MARLBOROUGH into his service.

Ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary,

To the States-General of the United Provinces,

The Duke contracted several alliances before the death of King WILLIAM. He confirmed and improved these, he contracted others, after the accession of Queen ANNE : And re-united the confederacy, which had been dissolved at the end of a former war, in a stricter and firmer league.

Captain general and commander in chief

Of the forces of Great-Britain,

The Duke led to the field the army of the allies. He took with surprizing rapidity *Venlo*, *Ruremonds*, *Stevenswaert*, *Liege*. He extended and secured the frontiers of the *Dutch*. The enemies, whom he found insulting at the gates of *Nimeghen*, were driven to seek for shelter behind their lines. He forced *Bonne*, *Huy*, *Limbourg*, in another campaign. He opened the communication of the *Rhine*, as well as the *Maes*. He added all the country between these rivers to his former conquests. The arms of *France*, favoured by the defection of the Elector of *Bavaria*, had penetrated into the heart of the *Empire*. This mighty body lay exposed to immediate ruin. In that memorable crisis the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his troops with unexampled celerity, secrecy, order, from the *Ocean* to the *Danube*. He saw, he attacked, nor stopped, but to conquer the enemy. He forced the *Bavarians*, sustained by the *French*, in their strong intrenchments at *Schellenberg*. He passed the *Danube*. A second royal army composed of the best troops of *France*, was sent to re-inforce the first. That of the confederates was divided. With one part of it the siege of *Ingolstadt* was carried on : With the other the Duke gave battle to the united strength of *France* and *Bavaria*. On the second day of *August*, 1704, he gained a more glorious victory than the histories of any age can boast. The heaps of slain were dreadful proofs of his valour : A marshal of *France*, whole legions of *French*, his prisoners, proclaimed his mercy. *Bavaria* was subdued. *Ratisbon*, *Augsbourg*, *Ulm*, *Memmingen*, all the usurpations of the enemy were recovered. The liberty of the *Diet*, the peace of the *Empire* were restored. From the *Danube* the Duke turned his victorious arms towards the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*. *Landau*, *Treves*, *Traerbach* were taken. In the course of one campaign the very nature of the war was changed. The invaders of other states were reduced to defend their own. The frontier of *France* was exposed in its weakest part to the efforts of the allies.

That he might improve this advantage, that he might push the sum of things to a speedy decision, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH led his troops early in the following year once more to the *Moselle*. They whom he had saved a few months before, neglected to second him now : They who might have been his companions in conquest, refused to join him. When he saw the generous designs he had formed, frustrated by private interest, by pique, by jealousy, he returned with speed to the *Maes*. He returned ; and fortune and victory returned with him. *Liege* was relieved : *Huy* re-taken. The *French*, who had pressed the army of the States-General with superiour numbers, retired behind intrenchments which they deemed impregnable. The Duke forced these intrenchments, with inconsiderable loss, on the seventh day of *July*, 1705. He defeated a great part of the army which defended them. The rest escaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this success were not immediately obtained, let the failure be

ascribed to that misfortune which attends most confederacies, a division of opinions where one alone should judge, a division of powers where one alone should command. The disappointment it self did honour to the Duke. It became the wonder of mankind, how he could do so much under those restraints which had hinder'd him from doing more.

Powers more absolute were given him afterwards. The encrease of his powers multiplied his victories. At the opening of the next campaign, when all his army was not yet assembled, when it was hardly known that he had taken the field, the noise of his triumphs was heard over *Europe*. On the twelfth day of *May*, 1706, he attacked the *French* at *Ramillies*. In the space of two hours their whole army was put to flight. The vigour and conduct with which he improved this success, were equal to those, with which he gained it. *Louvain*, *Brussels*, *Malines*, *Liere*, *Ghent*, *Oudenard*, *Antwerp*, *Damme*, *Bruges*, *Courtray* surrendered. *Ostend*, *Menin*, *Dendermond*, *Aeth* were taken. *Brabant* and *Flanders* were recovered. Places which had resisted the greatest generals for months, for years: Provinces disputed for ages, were the conquests of a summer. Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Solicitous for the general interest, his care extended to the remotest scenes of the war. He chose to lessen his own army, that he might enable the leaders of other armies to conquer. To this it must be ascribed that *Turin* was relieved, the Duke of *Savoy* re-instated, the *French* driven with confusion out of *Italy*.

These victories gave the confederates an opportunity of carrying the war on every side into the dominions of *France*. But she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful neutrality in *Germany*. From *Italy* she was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire reduction of this power, whose ambition had caused, whose strength supported the war, seemed reserved for him alone who had so triumphantly begun the glorious work.

The barrier of *France* on the side of the *Low-Countries*, had been forming for more than half a century. What art, power, expence could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here she was most exposed: For here the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* threatened to attack her.

To cover what they had gained by surprize, or had been yielded to them by treachery, the *French* marched to the banks of the *Schelde*. At their head were the princes of the blood, and their most fortunate general, the Duke of *Vendosme*. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the victor in his course. Vain were their hopes. The Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* passed the river in their sight. He defeated their whole army. The approach of night concealed, the proximity of *Ghent* favoured their flight. They neglected nothing to repair their loss, to defend their frontier. New generals, new armies appeared in the *Netherlands*. All contributed to enhance the glory, none were able to retard the progress of the confederate arms.

*Lisle*, the bulwark of this barrier, was besieged. A numerous garison and a marshal of *France* defended the place. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* commanded, the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* covered and sustained the siege. The rivers were seized, and the communication with *Holland* interrupted. The Duke opened new communications with great labour and greater art. Through countries over-run by the enemy, the necessary convoys arrived in safety. One alone was attacked. The troops which attacked it were beat. The defence of *Lisle* was animated by assurances of relief. The *French* assembled all their force. They marched towards the town. The Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* offered them battle without suspending the siege. They abandoned the enterprize. They came to save the town: They were spectators of its fall.

From this conquest the Duke hastened to others. The posts taken by



the enemy on the *Schelde* were surprized. That river was passed the second time; and, notwithstanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without opposition.

*Brussels*, besieged by the elector of *Bavaria*, was relieved. *Ghent* surrendered to the Duke in the middle of a winter remarkably severe. An army little inferior to his own, marched out of the place.

As soon as the season of the year permitted him to open another campaign, the Duke besieged and took *Tournay*. He invested *Mons*. Near this city the *French* army, covered by thick woods, defended by treble intrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer battle. Even this was not attempted by them with impunity. On the last day of *August*, 1709, the Duke attacked them in their camp. All was employed, nothing availed against the resolution of such a general, against the fury of such troops. The battle was bloody: The event decisive. The woods were pierced: The fortifications trampled down. The enemy fled. The town was taken. *Dorway*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, *St. Venant*, *Bouchain* underwent the same fate in two succeeding years. Their vigorous resistance could not save them. The army of *France* durst not attempt to relieve them. It seemed preserved to defend the capital of the monarchy.

The prospect of this extreme distress was neither distant nor dubious. The *French* acknowledged their conqueror, and sued for peace.

These are the actions of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

Performed in the compass of few years,

Sufficient to adorn the annals of ages.

The admiration of other nations

Will be conveyed to latest posterity,

In the histories even of the enemies of *Britain*.

The sense which the *British* Nation had

Of his transcendent merit,

Was expressed

In the most solemn, most effectual, most durable manner.

The *Acts* of *Parliament* inscribed on this pillar

Shall stand, as long as the *British* name and language last,

Illustrious monuments

Of MARLBOROUGH's glory

And

Of *Britain's* gratitude.

*A Letter containing a curious Piece of History, with judicious Reflections.*

I Flatter myself that you will not think your time misemployed in perusing the history of a small revolution that has happened in *France*, in a very narrow, and in a very antient territory. It cannot indeed be said, that this is an affair of very high importance, and yet there is something in it very remarkable, since it is equally strange that a kind of sovereignty should subsist without the least diminution of its rights, for 800 years; and that

it should extinguish at last, not thro' any failure of heirs, any forfeiture to the crown, or extraordinary exertion of the royal prerogative, but by the voluntary surrender of its possessor. It is worth mentioning also, on another account, because it proves that people are not always sensible of the benefits they enjoy, or of the superior value of freedom and useful privileges, in comparison of incidental inconveniences, and the being obliged now and then to part with a little money. Permit me to add, that it may serve to put the anti-

ent and great nobility in all countries in mind, that there is nothing so dangerous to that grandeur which they so much esteem, as living at the height, or beyond their income, and becoming thereby distressed, and disposed to take money upon any terms, which sometimes in an instant deprives them of that weight and credit enjoyed by their ancestors, thro' a long series of years, and perhaps maintained and defended with great difficulty and trouble.

The sovereignty I mean is the viscounty of *Turenne*, situated in the *Lower Limousin*, so called from the castle of the same name, which was the seat of its antient lords. The whole extent of this territory is about 24 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; containing in it the towns of *Turenne*, *Beaulieu*, *Argentat*, *Saint-Céré*, *Messat*, *Colonges*, &c. and about 90 other villages and parishes. The air is very temperate, and rather warm than cold; the soil fruitful; the country finely diversified with hills, valleys, and plains, and well watered, the *Dordonne* running thro' the midst of it. Vines flourish better than in any other part of the country, and groves of chestnuts, scatter'd here and there, render it wonderfully pleasant and agreeable. It is situated in the heart of the kingdom, and from the privileges which its inhabitants enjoyed, tho' an inland country, had a brisk and profitable, if not a large and flourishing commerce.

We learn from the history, that *Rodolph*, count of *Cabors*, and viscount of *Turenne*, flourish'd *Anno Dom.* 788, and possessed this country in full sovereignty; neither was it till about the 10th century, that the viscounts of *Turenne* did homage to the kings of *France*. In the reign of *St. Lewis*, following the fate of the duchy of *Guienne*, it was yielded to *Henry III.* king of *England*, to whom the viscount did homage, but with the same reservation of the regal rights. It came to the house of

*Tour de Auvergne* by marriage, in the 15th century, to whom it belonged ever after; and they had from time to time their territorial rights confirmed, in as ample manner as they were ever held by their predecessors, the last letters patents of confirmation bearing date the 12th of *May*, 1656. It may be justly wondered, considering the critical circumstances which the house of *Bouillon* were sometimes in, they were not forced to part with so valuable a territory, in the same manner as with their other sovereignty of *Sedan*; but, however, this never was the case, nor had they the least disturbance given them in the possession of that little country.

In virtue of this sovereignty so confirmed, the whole country was free from any taxes on behalf of the king; what duties and impositions there were, were levied by, and paid to the dukes of *Bouillon*, as viscounts of *Turenne*, but with the consent and according to the direction of the states of the country; and besides these revenues, which were very considerable, there were abundance of lands and fiefs that were held from this honour. As the possession of it brought credit and influence to the lord, so it preserved many benefits and advantages to the people; indeed, more than the inhabitants of any part of the kingdom, except the country of *Avignon*, could boast; to instance only in two points, they were at liberty to plant tobacco, and were intirely free from any duty upon salt.

After this short account of the country, its former condition, and the rights of its lord, we will now come to the point, and shew how all these privileges have been lost. A little before the duke of *Bouillon* fell ill, he had occasion for a large sum of money, and desired his subjects, in the viscounty of *Turenne*, to gratify him with the loan of 200,000 livres; to which, however, they



they did not think proper to consent. The duke greatly pressed by his occasions, and not a little provoked by this behaviour, proposed, of his own accord, to the council of state, to dispose of this antient sovereignty to the crown. The proposal was readily accepted, and the rate of the purchase very speedily settled at two millions, with which the duke was well content.

It was impossible that a thing of this consequence could be treated, even if secrecy had been ever so much affected, without its coming to the knowledge of those whom it so nearly concerned. All the inhabitants of the viscounty were excessively alarmed at the first news of it, and immediately dispatched deputies to wait upon the duke with the money that he had desired, and to intreat him that they might remain happy under his protection, in the enjoyment of their antient privileges. The answer that they received was, *That the duke had no occasion for any such sum at that time, and that both their assistance and request came too late; and that for the future their privileges and exemptions must depend upon the will and pleasure of the king, who was now become their immediate sovereign.* The deputies withdrew with their money, under the deepest concern, and returned to carry the disagreeable news to their countrymen. All the inhabitants of the viscounty of Turenne are now reduced to the same condition with the rest of the subjects of France, and will, for the future, be obliged to pay the same taxes, imposts, and duties, that are levied elsewhere. The inspectors of the farmers general have begun already to visit the country, and to establish offices for receiving the taxes, to which the people have shewn the greatest unwillingness imaginable to submit, which is a new mark of their folly; for, without doubt, they must now wear that yoke, however galling and uneasy, from which, by a very small condescension, which was

very much in their power, they might have defended themselves, and their posterity, for ages to come, as their ancestors and themselves have been free from them for ages past. But, it seems, that liberty, like all other blessings, is never considered in its true light, till reflections on the loss of it make it known.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr.  
Alderman HEATHCOTE at Bath.

My Lord Mayor,

**T**HE general corruption of the age I have the misfortune to live in, and the frequent detestable instances of apostasy from every principle of honour, integrity, and publick spirit of many of my countrymen, both of my own and a superior rank, having fully convinced me, that the endeavours of the few, determin'd to live and die honest men, are fruitless and vain, I have resolv'd to seek that small share of happiness, which is to be acquir'd in this venal country, in privacy and retirement, where I am sure it is only to be found; and, therefore, I am determin'd to return no more to London, unless my own private concerns call me thither. I cannot think it in any respect right to hold an office I shall never attend: This obliges me to apply to your lordship and court of aldermen for leave to resign my gown, and beg the court will accept of this my resignation, and that your lordship will be pleased to issue out a precept for the election of some other person to serve instead of me for the ward of Walbrook. I most sincerely wish health and felicity to my brethren the aldermen, and the most flourishing commerce, with the full enjoyments of liberty, to the citizens of London, to whom I am inexpressibly oblig'd for the many honours and trusts they have repos'd in me; all which I can, with a safe conscience, say, I have faithfully discharg'd, without ever having once betray'd or deceiv'd.

The

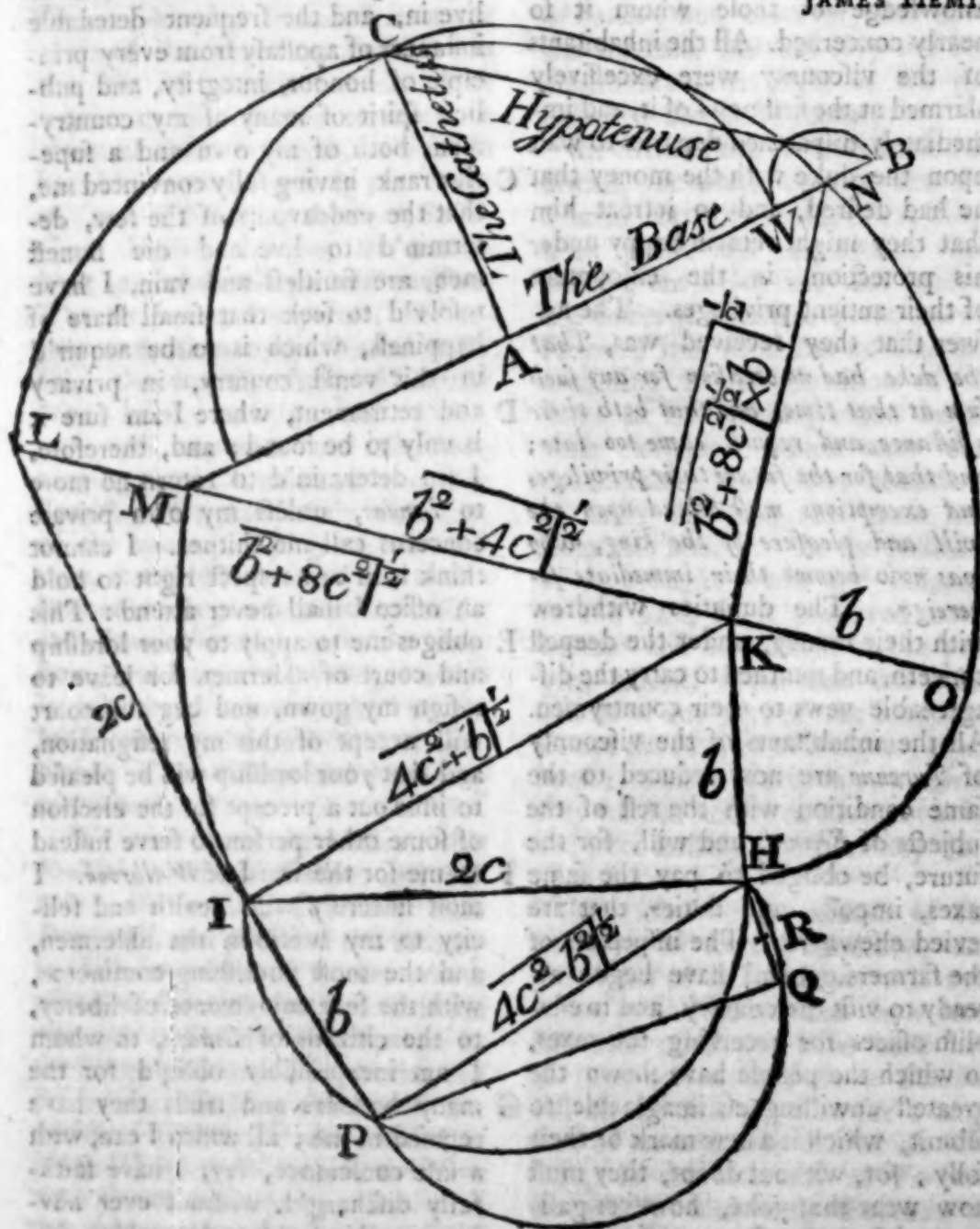
The Construction of the GEOMETRICAL QUESTION, in the Magazine for October last, p. 48.

LET  $b = 24,244$  the Line bisecting the Right Angle, and  $c = 25$  that bisects the Hypotenuse; on  $I H = 2c$ , describe a Semicircle, and on  $P H$  another; draw  $H K \perp I H$  and  $I L (= 2c) \perp I K$ ; make  $K O = K H$ , and  $K M = K I$ ; on  $L O$  describe the Semicircle whose Semi-Ordinate is  $K N$ ; make  $P Q = K N$ : Then will  $M N$  be the Sum, and  $H Q$  the Difference of the Legs required.

$$\text{Con. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Base} \\ \text{The Cathetus} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{b^2 + 4c^2 \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 8c^2} \times b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2} : \pm \sqrt{4c^2 - b^2} \text{ } M r : \frac{b^2 + 8c^2 \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 8c^2} \times b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2}$$

$$\text{And } \frac{b^2 + 8c^2}{2} \times b + b^3 = 600 = \text{the Area of the Triangle.}$$

JAMES HEMINGWAY.





The SURVEYING QUESTION in the same Month, p. 468, answer'd by the Proposer.

FIRST, 210305,247  $\square$   
Links = Area of the  
Close =  $A^2$ .

Put  $b = AI$ ,  $c = AB$ ,  $d = BI$ ,  $x = LM \perp AI$  and  $BH \parallel LM$ .

$$\text{Then } AH = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - d^2}{2b}$$

$$= \frac{m^2}{2b} \text{ per 3 Eu. 2.}$$

$$\text{And } \frac{(c+a)^2 - b^2}{2b} \times$$

$$\frac{b^2 Mi : c - d^2}{2b} = (\square BH =)$$

$$\frac{n^4}{4b^2} = \square BH.$$

$$\text{But } BH : AH :: LM : AM = \frac{m^2 x}{n^2} \text{ per 4 Eu. 6.}$$

$$\text{Now } AI - \frac{1}{2} AM \times LM = \frac{2bn^2x - m^2x^2}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2}a^2 \text{ per Question.}$$

$$\text{Hence } x = \frac{bn^2 Mi : b^2n^4 - \frac{1}{2}a^2m^2n^2}{m^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 128,01126, AI = 199,524$$

and  $LK = 366,43413$ .

Consequently,  $ALKIA = 52576,408972$ , as was required.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Norwich, Nov. 25, 1748.

J. HEMINGWAY.

Copy of an ADDRESS, as intended  
to have been presented.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

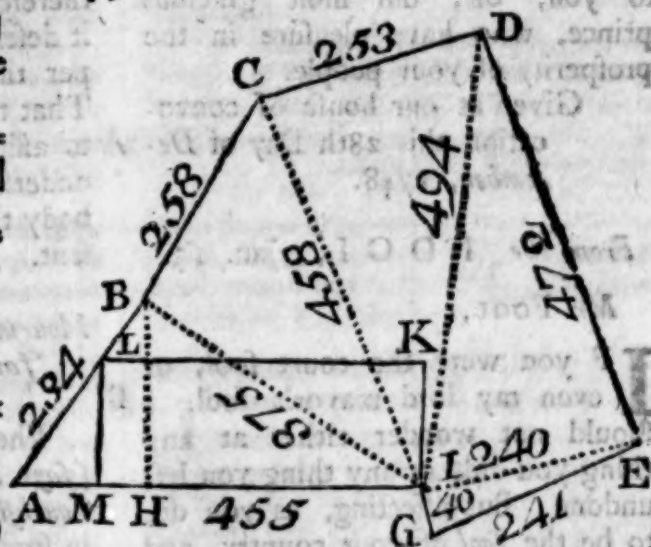
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the A chancellor, masters and scholars of the university of Oxford, being powerfully called upon, by the happy re establishment of the publick tranquillity, beg leave thankfully to approach your sacred person, under God, the giver of this invaluable B blessing.

It is equally a pleasure to recollect, and justice to acknowledge, that from the unwearied bravery of your majesty's forces, the signal successes of the British fleet, and your own

royal wisdom and vigilance, we have not wanted, under the sad necessity of war, constant and sure hopes of an honourable peace.

Your university largely partaking of this extensive benefit, in dutiful return, offers her fervent prayers to the supreme Peace-maker, that the new year may begin with choice and lasting blessings upon your sacred person and royal house for many generations.

To our prayers we are stedfastly purposed to add our constant and united endeavours for enforcing the things which make for peace, by example, by exhortation, by discipline, by severity; and we hope to check those extravagant sallies, and to give a right and loyal direction to the warmth of youth, that while we are



are discharging a reasonable duty, we may render an agreeable service to you, Sir, our most gracious prince, who have pleasure in the prosperity of your people.

Given at our house of convocation this 28th Day of December, 1748.

From the F O O L, Jan. 13.

Mr. Fool,

**I**F you were the court fool, or even my lord mayor's fool, I should not wonder either at any thing you did, or any thing you left undone; But affecting, as you do, to be the fool of your country, and to set the old maxim, That every body's business is no body's business, at defiance, how came you not only not to apprise the publick, that an address from my lord mayor and court of aldermen is not an address from the city of London, but even to countenance the *craft* which has been used to make the former pass for the latter, by a paragraph in your own paper, of Dec. 27, signifying, That *Stracey*, the late recorder, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty, on his receiving the city of London's address? You ought to know, that all addresses from the city of London, run in the name of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons in common-council assembled: And you might have known, that the common-council had no share in the honour of that congratulation.

They were as *sensible* of his majesty's absence, and as pleased with his return to his royal dominions, as those who sit above them; and I make no doubt they would as gladly have join'd in any address on that joyful account: But, as there was no visible connection between his majesty's return and that transaction, which has been called a *definitive treaty* (tho' it was thought fit to jumble them together;) as that treaty

has not as yet been communicated to the nation by authority; and as it is therefore matter of doubt, whether it deserves thanks or not, it is proper the nation should be inform'd, That they were not even called upon to assist in complimenting away the understanding and spirit of that great body they have the honour to represent.

I am,

Mr. Fool,

Mourning-Bush, Your Half-Brother,  
Jan. 8. Tom. Touchstone.

There is much truth and rectitude (*says Mr. Fool*) in my half-brother *Touchstone's* remarks, that is to say, in some of them, because the fact is here and there mistaken, or not rightly conceived. The first charge upon myself, in relation to a paragraph in the *Gazetteer*, is what I am no more concerned in, than a secretary of state is with the conduct of the *Custom-House*, or *Excise-Office*; and, indeed, it is a matter below the dignity of a fool of consequence, to intermeddle with. As to Mr. *Touchstone's* laying a stress upon the word *address*, tho' it was really call'd so in the *Gazetteer*, there has not been any such thing presented to his majesty, but only a compliment paid him by my lord mayor and some aldermen, such as were in the way on a sudden, and chose to act in a manner that appears very new to the city of London. In short, it was only a complimentary speech to the king, which, when inserted in the *Gazette*, has the following introductory title: —“This day the right hon. the lord mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London, waited on his majesty, to congratulate him on his safe return; when *John Stracey*, Esq; made their compliments in the following speech.” (*See Magazine for Nov. last*, p. 523.)

In this introduction the printer of the *Gazette* seems to be mistaken in point of expression, it being certain, that there was not a court of aldermen



aldermen concern'd in the matter, nor does Mr. *Stracey*, in his compliment, say that there was, but styles them *The lord mayor and aldermen*, not mentioning the word *court*, and leaving the publick to discover, as well as they can, how many aldermen attended on the occasion; according to the example, and, perhaps, by the direction of his betters, not attempting to ascertain what was best left indefinite.

Thus we see, this was not an address from the city of *London*, neither was a court of aldermen concerned in the compliment paid the king, which some people conceive to have been an affront to his majesty, as well as to the city. To his majesty, because it ought to be presumed, that his royal interest in the hearts of the citizens was too deeply engrained to want the concurrence of a court of aldermen, and of common council, to congratulate him on his arrival.—To the city, because such concurrence was not ask'd; which seem'd an invidious intimation, that they would not have complied; tho' it is a fact well known to be false, and of which his majesty ought to be apprised, lest it should create a misunderstanding in disfavour of those who heartily love and honour him.

Who were the authors and conductors of this affair, and why they so acted, is next to be consider'd. This, indeed, is a delicate point, and, therefore, must be tenderly touched. We see it was transacted in a hurry; was a mere compliment, instead of being dignified with the title of an address; and was, in the phrase of the law, an extrajudicial act; there is mingled with it, what had nothing to do with the occasion, where the *peace* is said to be, *a blessing that cannot fail of producing the most beneficial effects*. Now, throw all these circumstances together, and the authors and their views must appear as clear as light, without farther explanation; I shall, therefore, only remark, that the whole kingdom is, by this management, led into a mistaken notion, that the body of the city of *London* approve a peace, tho' they know nothing of the terms by authority, are, therefore, not supposed to know them at all, and have thus seemed to accuse themselves of rashness in a transaction they were utterly strangers to.

This is an affair I should not have thought of meddling with, but that I look upon the fools of this metropolis as under my particular care; and, therefore, did not chuse they should, by approving what they knew nothing about, be esteemed so much wiser than their neighbours; besides, as my kinsman's hints have rous'd me up, I should have been esteemed inexcusably indolent, if I had not, on the alarm's being this

January, 1749.

given me, endeavour'd to awake my fellow-citizens to a sense of their own honour, and to resent a publick injury done their reputation.

The following were the aldermen who waited on his majesty with the above mention'd address, viz. The Right Hon Sir *William Calvert*, lord mayor, Sir *John Tompson*, Sir *John Barnard*, Sir *Henry Marshall*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, *William Baker*, Esq; *Thomas Winterbottom*, Esq; Sir *William Smith*, *Grispe Gascoyne*, Esq; *William Whitaker*, Esq;—*Edward Ironside*, Esq; *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; Sheriffs.

His Excellency the Earl of SANDWICH's  
Memorial to their High Mightinesses.

High and Mighty Lords,

IN the space of two years, during which the underwritten minister has been charged with the affairs of the king his master to your high mightinesses, he has had the satisfaction to be convinced, by the proofs the most striking, that not only the interest, but even the existence of the maritime powers depends upon their union.

The enemies of liberty vainly flattered themselves with having found an opportunity to excute the old project they had formed, of giving law to *Europe*. They conceived that by their seducing discourses, which were not always unwelcome to the ears of their auditors, they might be able to divert the publick attention from those calamities, which threatened the nation and its natural allies.

This method having not entirely succeeded, they laboured to divide the allies, whose security consisted in their union. This artifice having also failed, they addressed themselves to the maritime powers, who answered the advances that were made to them in the only manner in which it was fit for them to answer, that is to say, in concert between themselves, a method which has had all the success that could be expected from it; since by that, peace was procured, at a time when the enemy was already at the gates of the republick.

The great work of pacification had been laboured at, in vain, for four years together. As soon as *England* and the republick spoke the same language, and were re-united in the same views, they appeared infinitely more formidable than at the time when their forces were yet entire, and the enemy at a distance from their frontiers.

This example, and many others of the same kind, that have struck my mind during the course of my ministry to your high mightinesses, have appeared to me so many demonstrations of the excellence of the old system,

system, which supposes a strict alliance and an inseparable union between great Britain and this republick. It is on the stronger or weaker influence of these maxims, which I look upon as sacred, and which have been always the rule of my conduct, that the security and prosperity of two powerful nations must depend, who have defended so often, and with so much success, their own liberty and that of Europe.

It is with the most sensible pleasure, high and mighty lords, that in taking leave of your high mightinesses, I declare to you in the most solemn manner, by the express order of the king my master, his firm resolution to cultivate with the utmost care possible, the good intelligence which actually subsists between his majesty and your republick.

I cannot prevail upon myself to put an end to this discourse, without taking notice of that great event, which happened in the course of my ministry to your high mightinesses; and which, by strengthening the constitution of your government, for ever re-establishes the views of those who interest themselves for the union between the two nations, as well as for the liberty of the empire and that of all Europe.

There is not now the least room to fear, the dangerous prejudices, or the destructive suggestions of private interest, so fatal to publick welfare, should gain an ascendancy in this republick, so long as a prince endowed with so many virtues, and descended from a race of heroes, whose distinguished character it has been to combat always for liberty, remains clothed with all the honours and all the authority of his ancestors, and sees those dignities happily secured to his posterity.

This change is the pledge of future prosperity. Leaving therefore the past, and without entering into comparisons which might be odious, let me be permitted, high and mighty lords, to felicitate from the bottom of my heart, your high mightinesses on the subject of an ever-memorable event, which has preserved this republick from apparent ruin, and has put it in a condition of becoming once more considered on the foot of one of the most powerful nations of Europe.

There now remains no more for me, high and mighty lords, after remitting into your hands the letter of the king, which contains the same sentiments I have the honour to express to your high mightinesses, than to render you my most humble thanks, for all the marks of kindness and favour, that I have received on your part, during the time of my residence in these provinces, and to beseech you to accept the strongest assurances of my warm and lasting acknowledgment.

As a proof of this, high and mighty lords, I propose to persevere, during my whole life, in the principles which appear to me the most proper to demonstrate my attachment to the interests of this republick. For by that means I shall have the double satisfaction of testifying to your high mightinesses the sentiments of my soul, and to think in the manner that corresponds best with the inclinations of the king my master, and with the interest of his kingdoms, which are inseparable from those of the united provinces.

Done at the Hague,

SANDWICH.

Jan. 14, 1749.

**B** The following Bite upon the Publick is of so new and so extraordinary a Nature, that it deserves to be recorded, as it shews, that a foolish Credulity and ridiculous Curiosity seem to have banish'd common Sense from the Quality and Gentry of this great Metropolis. Towards the Middle of this Month the following Advertisement appeared in our News Papers:

**C** AT the New Theatre in the Hay-Market, on Monday next, the 16th inst. to be seen a person who performs the several most surprizing things following, viz. First, he takes a common walking-cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the musick of every instrument now in use, and likewise sings to surprizing perfection. Secondly, he presents you with a common wine-bottle, which any of the spectators may first examine; this bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the stage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in sight of all the spectators, and sings in it; during his stay in the bottle, any person may handle it, and see plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern bottle.

Those on the stage or in the boxes may come in masked habits, (if agreeable to them) and the performer (if desired) will inform them who they are.

Stage 7s. 6d. Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. Gallery 2s. To begin at half an hour after six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the theatre.

**F** \* \* \* The performance continues about two hours and a half.

**N. B.** If any gentlemen or ladies, after the above performances (either singly or in company, in or out of mask) are desirous of seeing a representation of any deceased person, such as husband or wife, sister or brother, or any intimate friend of either sex, (upon making a gratuity to the performer) shall be gratified by seeing and conversing with them for some minutes as if alive: Likewise (if desired) he will tell you your most secret thoughts in your past life; and give you a full view of persons who have injured you, whether dead or alive.



For those gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of seeing this last part, there is a private room provided.

These performances have been seen by most of the crown'd heads of *Asia, Africa* and *Europe*, and never appear'd publick any where but once; but will wait of any at their houses, and perform as above, for five pounds each time.

There will be a proper guard to keep the house in due decorum.

This other advertisement was also publish'd at the same time, which, one would have thought, was sufficient to prevent the former's having any effect.

*Lately arriv'd from Italy,*

**S**IG. *Capitello Jumpero*, a surprizing dwarf, no taller than a common tavern tobacco-pipe; who can perform a many wonderful equilibres, on the slack or tight rope: Likewise he'll transform his body in above ten thousand different shapes and postures; and after he has diverted the spectators two hours and a half, he will open his mouth wide, and jump down his own throat. He being the most wonderful wonder of wonders as ever the world wonder'd at, would be willing to join in performance with that surprizing musician on *Monday next, in the Hay-Market*.

He is to be spoke with at the *Black Raven* in *Golden-Lane* every day from seven till twelve, and from twelve all day long.

Nevertheless, the contrivance took, and the playhouse was crouded with dukes, duchesses, lords, ladies, &c. the consequence of which will appear from the following paragraph.

Last night (*viz. Monday the 16th*) the much expected drama of the bottle-conjurer of the *New Theatre* in the *Hay-Market*, ended in the tragi-comical manner following. Curiosity had drawn together prodigious numbers. About 7 the theatre being lighted up, but without so much as a single fiddle to keep the audience in good humour, many grew impatient. Immediately follow'd a chorus of catcalls, heightened by loud vociferations, and beating with sticks; when a fellow came from behind the curtain, and bowing, said, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be return'd. At the same time a wag crying out from the pit, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjurer would get into a pint bottle, presently a young gentleman in one of the boxes seized a lighted candle, and threw it on the stage. This serv'd as the charge for sounding to battle. Upon this, the greatest part of the audience made the

best of their way out of the theatre; some losing a cloak, others a hat, others a wig, and others hat, wig and swords also. One party however staid in the house, in order to demolish the inside, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke to pieces the scenes, pull'd down the boxes, in short dismantled the theatre entirely, carrying away the particulars abovementioned into the street, where they made a mighty bonfire; the curtain being hoisted on a pole, by way of flag. A large party of guards were sent for, but came time enough only to warm themselves round the fire. We hear of no other disaster than a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occasion'd by his fall into the pit, with part of one of the boxes, which he had forced out with his foot. 'Tis thought the conjurer vanish'd away with the bank. Many enemies to a late celebrated book, concerning the ceasing of miracles, are greatly disappointed by the conjurer's non-appearance in the bottle; they imagining, that his jumping into it would have been the most convincing proof possible, that miracles are not yet ceased.

Several advertisements were printed afterwards, some serious, others comical, relating to this whimsical affair; among the rest was the following, which, we hope, may be a means of curing this humour for the future.

*This is to inform the Publick,*

**T**HAT notwithstanding the great abuse that has been put upon the gentry, there is now in town a man, who instead of creeping into a quart or pint bottle, will change himself into a rattle; which he hopes will please both young and old. If this person meets with encouragement to this advertisement, he will then acquaint the gentry where and when he performs.

The reason assign'd, in another humorous advertisement, of the conjurer's not going into the *quart bottle*, was, that after searching all the taverns, not one could be found.

*On the above Action in the Hay-Market.*

**W**HEN conjurers the quality can bubble,  
And get their gold with very little trouble,  
By putting giddy lies in publick papers,—  
As jumping in quart bottles,—such like vapours;  
And further yet, if we the matter strain,  
Wou'd pipe a tune upon a walking-cane;  
Nay, more surprizing tricks! he swore he'd show,

Grannums who dy'd a hundred years ago:—  
'Tis whimsical enough, what think ye, Sirs?  
The quality can ne'er be conjurers,—  
The de'el a bit;—no, let me speak in brief,  
The audience fools, the conjurer a thief.

SONG in Mr. Garrick's *LETHE*.

Sung by Mr. BEARD.

Ye mortals whom fancies and troubles perplex, Whom

folly misguides, and infirmities vex; Whose lives hardly

know what it is to be blest, Who rise without joy and

lie down without rest;

Obey the glad summons, to *Lethe* repair, Drink deep of the stream

and forget all your care, Drink deep of the stream and forget

all your care.



Old maids shall forget what they wish  
for in vain, [regain;  
And young ones the rover, they cannot  
The rake shall forget how last night he was  
cloy'd,  
And *Gloe* again he with passion enjoy'd;  
Obey then the summons, to *Lethe* repair,  
And drink an oblivion to trouble and  
care.

The wife at one draught may forget all  
her wants, [lants;  
Or drench her fond fool, to forget her gal-  
The troubled in mind shall go chearful  
away, [to-day;  
And yesterday's wretch, be quite happy.  
Obey then the summons, to *Lethe*  
repair, [get all your care,  
Drink deep of the stream, and for-

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE, Spoken by  
his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES'S  
CHILDREN, on their performing the  
TRAGEDY of CATO, at Leicester-  
House.

## P R O L O G U E.

Spoken by Prince GEORGE.

TO speak with freedom, dignity and  
ease, [please;  
To learn those arts, which may hereafter  
Wise authors say—let youth in earliest age,  
Rehearse the poet's labours on the stage.  
Nay more! a nobler end is still behind,  
The poet's labours elevate the mind;  
Teach our young hearts with generous  
fire to burn,  
And feel the virtuous sentiments we learn.  
T' attain these glorious ends, what play  
so fit,  
As that! were all the powers of human wit  
Combine, to dignify great *Cato's* name,  
To deck his tomb, and consecrate his fame;  
Where liberty—O name for ever dear!  
Breaths forth in ev'ry line, and bids us  
fear, [laws,  
Nor pains, nor death, to guard our sacred  
But bravely perish in our country's cause  
Patriots indeed! worthy that honest name,  
Thro' every time and station still the same.  
Shou'd this superior to my years be thought,  
Know—'tis the first great lesson I was  
taught.  
What, though a boy, it may with pride be  
said,  
A boy, in *England* born, in *England* bred:  
Where freedom well becomes the earliest  
state,  
For there the love of liberty's innate.  
Yet more—before my eyes those heroes  
stand, [this land;  
Whom the great *William* brought to bless  
To guard with pious care, that generous  
plan, [began.  
Of power well bounded,—which he first  
But while my great fore-fathers fire  
my mind,  
The friends, the joy, the glory of mankind;

Can I forget, that there is one more dear?  
But he is present—and I must forbear.

## E P I L O G U E.

Lady AUGUSTA.

THE prologue's fill'd with such fine  
phrases,  
George will alone have all the praises,  
Unless we can (to get in vogue)  
Contrive to speak an epilogue.

Prince EDWARD.

George has, 'tis true, vouchsaf'd to  
mention  
His future gracious intention;  
In such heroic strains, that no man  
Will e'er deny his soul is *Roman*.  
But what have you or I to say to  
The pompous sentiments of *Cato*?  
George is to have imperial sway;  
Our task is only to obey.  
And trust me, I'll not thwart his will,  
But be his faithful *Juba* still.  
—Tho', sister! now the play is over,  
I wish you'd get a better lover.

Lady AUGUSTA.

Why,—not to under-rate your merit,  
Others would court with different spirit:  
And I,—perhaps,—might like another,  
A little better than a brother,  
Could I have one of *England's* breeding;  
But 'tis a point they're all agreed in,  
That I must wed a foreigner,  
And cross the sea—the Lord knows where;  
—Yet, let me go where'er I will,  
*England* shall have my wishes still.

Prince EDWARD.

In *England* born, my inclination,  
Like yours, is wedded to the nation:  
And future times, I hope, will see  
Me general in reality.  
—Indeed! I wish to serve this land,  
It is my father's strict command;  
And none he ever gave, will be  
More chearfully obey'd by me.

C A T O

\* The parts were, Portius, by prince George; Juba, prince Edward; Cato, master Nugent; Sempronius, master Evelyn; Lucius, master Montague; Decius, lord Milington; Syphax, lord North's son; and Marcus, master Maddan; Marcia, princess Augusta; and Lucia, princess Elizabeth.

## CATO to PORTIUS.

**W**Hile I, exalted by my prince's grace,  
 In borrow'd pomp assume old Cato's place,  
 [youth,  
 Tho' ill may suit his form with beardless  
 Yet shall his soul beam forth in honest truth;  
 And thou, indulgent to my real part,  
 Accept this tribute from a faithful heart.  
 Whether some angel plann'd the poet's page,  
 And Addison foretold thy rising age;  
 Or whether, prompted by a kindred flame,  
 Thy early virtues wear an hero's name;  
 Still greater glories wait approaching years,  
 When George shall be, what Portius now  
 appears;  
 When filial piety shall guard the throne,  
 And love paternal make thy fame its own.  
 Then shall great Cato from the heavens incline  
 His raptur'd eyes, to view his mended line.  
 Well may a brighter Marcia shine on earth,  
 When such she shines who gave our Marcia  
 birth;  
 While, fraught with British worth and Roman fire,  
 A second Juba emulates his fire;  
 And nature's gifts, by liberal care refin'd,  
 Stamp in Elizabeth a Lucia's mind.  
 Nor nameless thou, our younger hope, re-  
 pine,  
 The godlike William's deathless name is  
 thine.  
 Should fell ambition wasteful torrents spread,  
 Or motley faction raise his frantick head,  
 Millions with George shall own his sacred  
 cause  
 Of power, freedom, monarchy and laws.  
 Thy virtues then shall claim a better fate  
 Than his, who fell beneath a falling state:  
 Our throne shall rise more glorious than his  
 grave, [save.  
 And George preserve, what Cato could not  
 Thus while thy arm the banner shall display,  
 While Edward learns to conquer and obey,  
 O! Eton, may this be thy boasted pride,  
 Thy sons shall combat near their prince's  
 side. [choice,  
 Cheer'd by his smiles, and honour'd by his  
 Thy towers resound—I hear th' inspiring  
 voice: [treat,  
 "Never shall treason stain this bless'd re-  
 "Nor barbarous riot shake the muses seat;  
 "Pure shall the hallow'd stream of learning  
 flow,  
 "And the chaste fires thro' spotless bosoms  
 glow.  
 "For these the Roman pour'd his patriot  
 blood, [stood;  
 "For these, unmov'd, the royal Spartan  
 "But Rome hath bled, and Greece has  
 fought, in vain  
 "For those, who bend the neck, and court  
 the chain."

Prologue and Epilogue to CORIOLANUS, a  
 Tragedy, by the late Mr. Thomson;  
 now acting with great Applause at the  
 Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden.

## P R O L O G U E.

Spoken by Mr. QUIN.

**I** Come not here your candour to implore  
 For scenes, whose author is, alas! no  
 more;  
 He wants no advocate his cause to plead;  
 You will yourselves be patrons of the dead.  
 No party his benevolence confin'd,  
 No sect—alike it flow'd to all mankind.  
 He lov'd his friends (forgive this gushing  
 tear:  
 Alas! I feel I am no actor here)  
 He lov'd his friends with such a warmth of  
 heart,  
 So clear of int'rest, so devoid of art,  
 Such generous freedom, such unshaken zeal,  
 No words can speak it, but our tears may  
 tell.—  
 O candid truth, O faith without a stain,  
 O manners gently firm, and nobly plain,  
 O sympathizing love of others bliss,  
 Where will you find another breast like  
 his?—  
 Such was the man—the poet well you  
 know:  
 Oft has he touch'd your hearts with tender  
 woe:  
 Oft in this crouded house with just applause  
 You heard him teach fair virtue's purest  
 laws;  
 For his chaste muse employ'd her heaven-  
 taught-lyre  
 None but the noblest passions to inspire,  
 Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,  
 One line, which dying he could wish to blot.  
 Oh may to-night your favourable doom  
 Another laurel add to grace his tomb:  
 Whilst he, superior now to praise or blame,  
 Hears not the feeble voice of human fame.  
 Yet if to those whom most on earth he  
 lov'd,  
 From whom his pious care is now remov'd,  
 With whom his liberal hand, and bounte-  
 ous heart  
 Shar'd all his little fortune could impart,  
 If to those friends your kind regard shall  
 give  
 What they no longer can from him receive,  
 That, that, even now, above yon starry  
 pole, [soul.  
 May touch with pleasure his immortal

## E P I L O G U E.

Spoken by Mrs. WOFFINGTON.

**W**ELL! gentlemen! and are you still  
 so vain  
 To treat our sex with arrogant disdain,  
 And



And think, to you alone by partial heav'n  
Superior sense and sovereign pow'r are  
given,

When in the story told to-night, you find,  
With what a boundless sway we rule the  
mind, [ease,

And, by a few soft words of ours, with  
Can turn the proudest hearts just where  
we please? [charms,—

If an old mother had such pow'rful  
To stop a stubborn Roman's conquering  
arms,— [you

Soldiers and statesmen of these days, with  
What think you wou'd a fair young mistress  
do? [face,

If with my grave discourse, and wrinkled  
I thus could bring a hero to disgrace,  
How absolutely may I hope to reign.

Now I am turn'd to my own shape again!  
However, I will use my empire well;

And, if I have a certain magick spell  
Or in my tongue, or wit, or shape, or eyes,  
Which can subdue the strong, and fool the  
wise,

Be not alarm'd: I will not interfere  
In state-affairs, nor undertake to steer

The helm of government,—as we are told  
Those female politicians did of old:

Such dangerous heights I never wish'd to  
climb— [time—

Thank heav'n! I better can employ my  
Ask you to what my pow'r I shall apply?

To make my subjects blest, is my reply.  
My purposes are gracious all, and kind.

Some may be told—and some may be di-  
vin'd:

One, which at present I have most at heart,  
To you without reserve I will impart:

It is my sovereign will,—hear, and obey,—  
That you with candour treat this orphan  
play.

#### The MURDERER.

IN luckless hour, on *Delia's* mien  
My eyes unwarily I cast:

Happy! her charms had I ne'er seen,  
Or had that moment been my last!

Compell'd by destiny I love,  
Yet wanting merit, must despair:

The fate of *Tirius* thus I prove,  
And daily feed the vulture, care.

In vain to other nymphs I fly,  
And hopeless roam from place, to place,

With new succeeding beauties try  
Her lovely image to efface:

Alas! small respite from my pain  
Their weaker transient charms impart;

When she appears, her eyes maintain  
Their empire o'er my vanquish'd heart.

Thus, where the murder'd body lies,  
If fate or chance th' assassin leads,

(Strange pow'r of fascinating eyes!)  
The halberd's wound gapes fresh and bleeds,

#### The PETITION to CUPID.

Written by a Foreigner of Distinction, who  
has resided here four or five Years.

FANNY's fairer than a flower,  
But uncertain as the wind,

Ever trifling with a power  
Meant alone to bless mankind.

Now with smiles her face adorning,  
She to love my heart invites;

But if love I offer, scorning  
She with frowns my passion slights.

Looks that speak the tender passion,  
Words that wear the sound of love;

All things whisper inclination,  
Yet no sighs her heart can move.

Smiling mischief, sly undoer,  
Tho' to love her looks invite;

If my lips I ope to woo her,  
I am banish'd from her sight.

O thou god of pleasing anguish,  
If indeed a god you be,

Teach the tyrant how to languish,  
Make her heart and eyes agree.

Or, if wilful she refuses  
To obey thy law divine,

Make the man, whom first she chuses,  
Treat her heart as she does mine.

#### The Disappointed LADY.

By a Lady of Quality.

AS *Chloris* on her downy pillow lay,  
'Twixt sleep and wake, the morning  
slid away;

Soft at her chamber-door, a tap she heard,  
She listned, and again—no one appear'd:

"Who's there?" the sprightly nymph  
with courage cries. ["ship dies."

"Ma'm, 'tis the man, who for your la-  
"Sure 'tis delusion. What, a dying lover!

"Yet speak once more, what is't you  
"want, however?"

A second time those accents pierc'd her ear;  
Sweet was the sound, transported was the  
fair.

"At length mankind are just," her la'ship  
said,

Drew on her night-gown, then stept out of  
bed, [right,

Look'd in the glass, confess'd him in the  
"Who thinks me not a beauty, 'tis mere  
"spight.

"Assamble, ye coquets, with envy burn,  
"And view the wonders which my eyes  
"have done.

"In vain your pert and forward airs you  
"try, [farther fly,

"Mankind, the more you court, the  
"And 'tis for me, and only me they die.

"But how shall I receive him?" (cries the  
dame.)

"Prudence allows not pity—I must blame.  
"Perhaps,

" Perhaps, poor soul, he has sigh'd in  
 " secret, long, [ " his tongue :  
 " Ere the presumptuous thought fell from  
 " I am the cause, yet innocent, by heaven;  
 " Why were these eyes for such destruction  
 " given! [ " one feature ;"  
 " 'Tis not my fault, I did not make  
 Then turn'd the lock to view the dying  
 creature. [swain now prove ?  
 But ah! — Who shou'd th' enamour'd  
 A wretch who dy'd by trade—and not for  
 love.

No mortal pen can figure her surprize,  
 Willing to trust her ears, but not her eyes.

On a late intended ADDRESS. (See p. 31.)

NONE knows the heart, except who  
 gave it form :  
 Yet sure the words were elegant and warm.—  
 Reproof, tho' sharp, has oft the wish'd  
 effect :  
 But nothing stings like — absolute neglect.  
 Well should we weigh this maxim from  
 above,  
 " On condescension waits reluctant love."  
 Subdu'd by goodness, prejudice departs,  
 And grateful duty captivates our hearts.

#### LYRIC STANZAS.

Pensive sitting, swell'd with anguish,  
 Commerce utters thus her grief :  
 " Fatter'd still, behold me languish,  
 " Arts of peace bring small relief.  
 Brisk and active, thro' the city,  
 " Erst, in tranquil times I went :  
 " Fathers! view me now with pity ;  
 " Loose this fatal \* five per cent.  
 " Under pressure can I flourish ?  
 " Can I pay Britannia's debt ?  
 " Freedom only me will nourish :  
 " Give me that, and I am great.  
 " Let the rival monarchs † wrangle  
 " For their Golden Fleece—in air :  
 " Vain is honour's brilliant spangle ;  
 " Be my Woolly fleece your care.

#### SLANDER. An ODE.

1.

URGE it no more : For virtue, truth,  
 nor fame, [sway,  
 Shall ever in my breast resume their  
 All manly, gen'rous thoughts I now dis-  
 claim, [away,  
 And chase the gaudy phantoms far  
 Which long my simple youth have  
 "guil'd astray.

Ah me! too long by these enchanters led,  
 Fast have I follow'd their delusive  
 song,  
 And deeds of hard emprise adventured,  
 To raise my name aloof the vulgar  
 throng,  
 And fix my losty worth the noblest ranks  
 among.

2.

Such were the fantasies which reign'd  
 within,  
 And swell'd my bosom with their flat-  
 t'ring sound :  
 Each selfish view I deem'd a deadly sin,  
 And griev'd, when'er I cast mine  
 eyes around, [found.  
 That publick love so scanty shou'd be  
 Blest be the man, who, firm to virtue's  
 cause [Rome :  
 Stood, emulous of Greece, or antient  
 Peace to their shades, and endless their  
 applause, [first 'gan bloom  
 Who fought her face when manhood  
 In senates, camps, or courts; on scaffolds  
 or the tomb.

3.

But these illusions now I strive to banish,  
 Since reason, waxing ripe, assumes her  
 throne,  
 (So Chanticleer's shrill pipe bids spectres  
 vanish) [grown,  
 And sage experience, into wisdom  
 Whispers, Be careful for thyself alone.  
 Why dost thou fondly seek another's  
 good,  
 And open wide thy charitable hand,  
 To fill the hungry poor with needful  
 food,  
 To help the stranger on a foreign  
 strand,  
 And spread thy bounties largely thro' the  
 chankless land ?

4.

Ne mistereth, that thy head, of hilding  
 void,  
 Is conscious of its innocent desire,  
 For highest worth by envy is annoy'd,  
 Who hateth most where most she ought  
 admire,  
 And lies perdue, to vent her bitter ire.  
 Hast thou not often felt her venom'd  
 sting,  
 Blasting the fairest actions of thy life ?  
 (Like the bleak north, which nips the  
 buds in spring) [strife,  
 And wilt thou follow still th' unequal  
 When foul ingratitude prepares her cank'r-  
 ous knife ?

Learn

\* See the debate in our *Mag.* for last year, p. 345, 393, 489.  
 † The emperor and the king of Spain. See the declaration of the Spanish minister, in our *Mag.* for November last, p. 523.



5.  
Learn to be truly wife.—And mark me  
well, [mend ;  
The world is much too bad for thee to  
What boots one single drop, to fill a well?  
Or one good man with millions to  
contend, [end ?  
When all those millions shall oppose his  
'Tis folly to dispute against the torrent,  
And prudence warns thee to her safe  
retreat ;  
Algaes thy soul to vice be most abhorrent,  
Yet wisdom in concealment finds her  
seat, [lead thy feet.  
Where, safe in virtue wrapt, I fain would

6.  
Behold the man, who singly dar'd be  
brave, [the west :  
When mountain ruffians delug'd from  
Nor wealth nor life the hero sought to  
save,  
But publick zeal alone inspir'd his  
breast, [rest !  
To quit his sweet repose, and happy  
In peace and joy; his days roll'd soft  
along, [delight ;  
And each succeeding hour brought new  
But his high praise exceeds my humble  
song, [wight  
For ne'er was seen a more accomplish'd  
In learning, wit, or parts ; in courage, or  
in fight.

7.  
Oh Britain! oh corrupt, degenerate  
isle! [train ;  
No longer boast thy warriors endless  
See, *Glover* droops, who once could gaily  
smile, [plain,  
And count two millions ready from the  
If need requir'd, to punish haughty  
*Spain*. [appears ;  
Now, prophet, now! a meaner host  
Call forth my myriads, and chastize  
the foe :  
Alas! the trembling nation owns its fears,  
And a few robbers, rushing from their  
snow, [and blood, and woe.  
Can spread the nation round with flames,

8.  
None dare appear in arms. The tot-  
tering land [to yield :  
Feels its own weakness, and consents  
Yield to the vilest, basest, filthiest band,  
That e'er presum'd to seek the warlike  
field, [wield.  
Or manly weapons in their hands to  
But Britain stands aghast, and cries for  
aid [whisker'd *Hesse*,  
To lubber'd Dutchmen, and fierce-  
While her own dastard sons stare, all  
afraid, [distress,  
And pallid cheeks reveal their deep  
And melancholy looks their anxious thoughts  
confess.

January, 1749

9.  
Then greatly rising in his country's cause,  
When proudest breasts were fill'd with  
huge dismay, [draws,  
By freedom led, his generous sword he  
Nor could the dreadful perils him af-  
fray, [way.  
Or turn his footsteps from the toilsome  
Chearful he marches thro' keen wintry  
storms, [sound,  
In every danger, foremost still is  
And each hard duty of the camp performs,  
Till swarms of wild Barbarians whelm  
him round, [lifeless on the ground.  
And with unnumber'd wounds, stretch

10.  
Nor pomp, nor wealth, nor thirst of  
proud command,  
Nor the vain lust of popular applause,  
Nor splendid titles sounding through the  
land, [the cause,  
Nor aught which malice would assign  
Engag'd the patriot to defend her laws.  
Fair liberty, and truth, inspir'd the  
thought, [throne,  
And *Brunswick's* virtues on the *British*  
Nor gold, nor honourable meed, he  
fought, [dwell unknown,  
But shunn'd the croud, and chose to  
While his own conscious heart approv'd its  
deed alone.

11.  
And yet, ev'n here—oh horrible to tell !  
Even here can slander aim its rancorous  
spite, [from hell,  
And venom'd rage, and falsehoods hot  
With murdering wounds, to stab his  
sams unite: [in fight.  
Wounds, more severe than erst he felt  
Such is mankind: — (How sunk beneath  
the beast, [commands ?)  
Who honours and obeys his lord's  
Such is mankind!—Nor canst thou spread  
a feast, [land,  
So grateful known in this accursed  
As when some spotless fame lies slain by  
envy's hand.

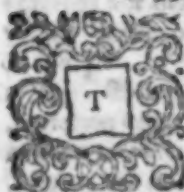
12.  
Thus grey experience school'd her strip-  
ling ward,  
And bad him popularity despise :  
Come praise, or slanders, be thou still  
prepar'd, [rise,  
Nor let thy spirits droop when tempests  
And learn alike to scorn the flattering  
skies. [bey'd.  
Be steady, and be just—The youth o-  
Spending his days in peace and inno-  
cence ; [ings paid,  
But first to friendship's pow'r his offer-  
And prov'd this shameful truth, How  
dangerous is th' offence,  
To shine beyond thy peers, in virtue or in sense.

F

T H E

# THE Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.



**T**HIS day the young princes and princesses, sons and daughters to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, and several young persons of distinction, played the tragedy of *Cato*, before a great number of persons of quality, &c. at *Leicester-House*: As they did also the next day. (See p. 37.)

SATURDAY, 7.

Between 2 and 3 this morning, a fire broke out in the work-shop of the widow *Tindal*, a cooper, in *New-Street*, near *Shadwell-Dock*, which in a short time consumed the same, with a great part of the dwelling, and 4 houses adjoining, besides damaging several others. *Joseph Wells*, a journeyman to *Mrs. Tindal*, thro' whose negligence the fire is said to be occasioned, (he being in liquor, and lying in the shop) perished in the flames.

SUNDAY, 8.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of *Mr. Saunders*, a hofier, opposite *St. George's church* in *Southwark*, which entirely consum'd the same, with the houses of *Mr. Renny*, a snuff-shop, *Burset* and *Page*, undertakers, and 2 other houses in the front adjoining, besides 3 houses in *Mint-street* and 3 in *Peel's-Yard*. *Mr. Saunders* was committed to the *New Goal*, (after having been admitted to bail) on a strong suspicion of setting his own house on fire.

TUESDAY, 10.

The right Hon. the lord mayor read a letter, which his lordship had receiv'd from *George Heatbotts*, Esq; Alderman of *Walbrook Ward*, desiring leave to lay down his gown; upon which it was resolv'd to send a letter to *Mr. Alderman Heatbotts* at *Bath*, giving him the option to vote for a recorder, and afterwards to resign his gown on *Tuesday* next. (See p. 29.)

WEDNESDAY, 11.

On this and some other days, about this time, there were several very considerable flashes of lightning, a thing somewhat extraordinary at this time of the year; and two men were struck blind with it.

The eight following rebel prisoners were convey'd from the *New Goal* to *Tooley-street Watergate*, viz. *Charles Deacon* and *William Patteveau*, both belonging to the *Manchester* regiment; *Henry* and *Robin Moore*, two brothers; *Donald* and *Curry Mackenais*, two brothers; and *Walter Mitchel*, and *David*

*Oliphant* of *Edinburgh*: They were put on board a passage yacht, which was to carry them to *Gravesend*, where they were to embark on board a ship, in order to be transported for life.—Some of them went off with white and others blue ribbands in their hats.

*Mr. Furnival*, of the *Manchester* regiment, was discharg'd from his confinement. *Mr. Charles Gordon* has liberty to transport himself where he pleases out of the kingdom. *Mr. Weelden* and *Mr. Watson* were re-priv'd for a certain term of years, and to be discharg'd.

Sheriffs appointed for the year ensuing, viz. for *Berks*, Willmot Baker, Esq;—*Bedf.* Tho. Crawley, Esq;—*Bucks*, Tho. Leigh, Esq;—*Cumb.* Henry Richmond Brougham, Esq;—*Cheshire*, Geo. Leigh, Esq;—*Cambr.* and *Hunt.* Peter Standley, Esq;—*Devon*, John Rogers, Esq;—*Dorset*, Julines Beckford, Esq;—*Derbysh.* Henry Every, Esq;—*Essex*, John Fishpool, Esq;—*Glos.* Tho. Winston, Esq;—*Herts.* Nicholson Calvert, Esq;—*Heref.* John Delahay, Esq;—*Kent*, Rich. Hornsby, Esq;—*Leicest.* Philip Bainbrig, Esq;—*Linc.* Chri. Neville, Esq;—*Monm.* Sydenham Shipway, Esq;—*Northumb.* Gawen Aynsley the younger, Esq;—*Northamp.* Rich. Woodford, Esq;—*Norfolk*, Tho. Sotherton, Esq;—*Notting.* Will. Chaworth, Esq;—*Oxf.* John Pollard, Esq;—*Rutl.* Cha. Smith, Esq;—*Shrop.* Charles Leighton, Esq;—*Somerset.* Matthew Spencer, Esq;—*Staff.* John Wyrley, Esq;—*Suffolk*, Tho. White, Esq;—*Southamp.* Will. Sloane, Esq;—*Surrey*, Jer. Crutchley, Esq;—*Sussex*, John Fuller, Esq;—*Warwick*, Willson Aylesbury, Esq;—*Wils.* Tho. Cooper, Esq;—*Yorksh.* John Bouchier, Esq;—For *South Wales*, viz. *Brecon*, Will. Bridges, Esq;—*Carmar.* John Lewis, Esq;—*Card.* Lewis Pryse, Esq;—*Glam.* Joseph Price, Esq;—*Pemb.* Tho. Picton, Esq;—*Radnor*, Morgan Evans, Esq;—For *North Wales*, viz. *Anglesea*, Owen Wynn, Esq;—*Carnar.* Cha. Allanfon, Esq;—*Denb.* John Mostyn, Esq;—*Flint.* John Broughton Whitehall, Esq;—*Merion.* Owen Holland, Esq;—*Montg.* Tho. Lloyd, Esq;

FRIDAY, 13.

*Sir Michael Foster*, *Mr. Baron Clive* and *Sir Thomas Birch*, having been appointed by special commission to try the smugglers in *Sussex*, concerned in the barbarous murder of *Mr. Galley*, a custom-house officer, and *Mr. Chater*, set out on this day for *Chichester*, in the duke of *Richmond's* coach, escorted by



by a party of the horse guards, and arriving there the next day, were lodged in the bishop's palace. Eighty private men out of the guards, with 8 serjeants, 2 drums, 2 ensigns and one lieutenant, march'd before to *Chichester*, in order to prevent any rescue or disturbance. Next morning (being Sunday) dean *Ashburnham* preach'd before the judges from *Ezra*, vii. 26, and part of 27. *And whosoever will not do the law of thy God, and the law of the king, let judgment be executed speedily upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to imprisonment; and blessed be the Lord God of our fathers, who hath put such a thing as this in the king's heart.* On Monday the 16th, the judges open'd their special commission, and proceeded to the trials, which lasted that day and the next, and ended on Wednesday in the afternoon; when 7 out of the 8 smugglers that were apprehended, receiv'd sentence of death, viz. *William Tapner*, alias *Tatner*, *Richard Mills* the father, and *Richard Mills* the son, *John Cobby*, *John Hammond*, *William Jackson*, and *William Carter*. The counsel for the crown were Mr. *Banks*, Mr. *Sydney Stafford Smith*, Mr. Recorder of *Chichester*, and Mr. *Purcas*; Mr. *Stanford* was counsel for the prisoners, who made no defence, nor call'd any witnesses. The account of the murders for which these wretches suffer'd, is, perhaps, the most shocking that ever was heard of; which was as follows.

His majesty's warehouse at *Poole* in *Dorsetshire* being broke open in February last, by a gang of armed smugglers, who took away between 13 and 1400 lb. of seized tea, a proclamation was issued for apprehending them; accordingly one *Diamond* was apprehended and committed to goal. *Chater*, who was a shoemaker by trade, and one concern'd in taking away the tea, being apprehensive he should also be taken up, resolv'd to turn evidence, and gave information to the late Mr. *Galley*, a custom-house officer, who agreed to go with him to one major *Batten*, a justice of peace near *Chichester*; accordingly they both set out, but having occasion to bait, call'd at a publick house at *Rollings-castle*, which was kept by *Elizabeth Pain*, who has 2 sons, both reputed notorious smugglers: After Mr. *Galley* and *Chater* had put up their horses, they sat down to drink; but dropping, in their discourse, something of their intention, the 2 *Pains* went and fetched *Jackson*, *Carter* and *Steel* (the last was one of the king's witnesses) and 3 more smugglers not yet taken, who forced Mr. *Galley* and *Chater* away with them, setting one of the gang behind Mr. *Galley*, who held him on his horse by means of a cord tied over *Galley's* breast; but *Galley* struggling, and refusing

to go any further, they beat him unmercifully, and threw him off his horse, by which he fractur'd his skull; and then in that condition they took him up, and slung him across the horse, like a calf, and carried him to a place called *Lady-Holt*, where they buried him among the sand before he was quite dead. As for *Chater*, they us'd him as cruelly, and afterwards took him to old *Mills's*, and put him into a turf-house, where they chained him until Thursday following, 4 days after the murder of *Galley*; in which time they continually went to him, kicking and beating him in a cruel manner, unto the time they took him away to murder him; when 18 of the gang being assembled at *Mills's*, agreed to draw lots who should be the murderer: The lot falling on *Tapner*, he immediately thrust a fork into one, and then into the other of *Chater's* eyes, the last of which fell on his cheek. After some time, *Tapner* cut off *Chater's* nose and privy parts, the space of time between each operation being full half an hour, scoffing and jeering the unhappy man during all the time of his sufferings; who returned them no other language, but only, Pray, gentlemen, spare me my life; which he repeated even after his privities were cut off. The villains, after committing these barbarous acts, threw him down a well, while living, and cover'd him with stones.

On Thursday the 19th, in the afternoon, the very day after their condemnation, these execrable murderers were hang'd on a gallows erected on purpose about a mile from *Chichester*, (all but *Jackson*, who died a few hours after his sentence.) They all shew'd great marks of penitence, except old *Mills* and his son, who seem'd quite harden'd, and neither kiss'd, spoke to, or took the least notice of each other. 'Tis shocking to think, that upon coming out of the hall, the young man talk'd merrily, and said, We shall have a very jolly hang of it; and at the place of execution, he said it was very hard to be refused a pint of beer, which he had asked for: As to the father, he would have smok'd from the goal to the gallows, but was prevented. *Tapner* and *Carter* gave a great deal of good advice to the spectators; the former recommended, in a very strong manner, to the dragoons and soldiers who attended the execution, to be very vigilant in their endeavours to take one *Richards*, who he said was one of the worst of the gang, and the principal cause of his coming to so shameful an end. They were all, with *Jackson*, hang'd in chains, except the 2 *Mills's*.

SATURDAY, 14.

This morning early, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. *Howell*, an ironmonger, opposite the gully-hole in *Thomas-Street*.

near *London-Bridge*, which entirely consumed the inside of the said house, and damaged those adjacent; Mr. *Howell* very narrowly escaping the flames.

The band of musick that is to perform at the fire-works in the green-park, is to consist of 40 trumpets, 20 *French horns*, 16 hautboys, 16 bassoons, 8 pair of kettle-drums, 12 side-drums, a proper number of flutes and fifes; with 100 cannon to go off singly at intervals, with the musick. See the *VIEW* of the fire-works in our Magazine for December last.

MONDAY, 16.

This morning, a little after one o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at his majesty's victualling-office, at *Deptford*, occasion'd, as was said, by some sacks being hung up before a fire to dry, a spark of which flew on one of them, which soon convey'd its flames to the rest, and by that means, in less than half an hour, the whole building was in flames, as were likewise a great number of staves that were piled up by the side; and the wind blew so strong at W.S.W. that two lighters that lay off the wharf, laden with dry stores, such as biscuits, pease, &c. were set on fire, and one of them entirely consumed, by the flakes of fire which flew that way in prodigious quantities.

TUESDAY, 17.

A copy of the preliminary articles of peace was laid before the house of commons.

His excellency the earl of *Sandwich* arrived at his house at the *Admiralty-Office* from *Holland*.

A court of aldermen was held at *Guildhall*, for the choice of a recorder, in the room of Sir *John Stracey*, Knt. deceased. The candidates were Mr. *Adams*, and Mr. *Moreton*, who had each of them 11 votes, when the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. *Adams*, and he was declared duly elected.

The following 22 aldermen were present and voted, viz.

For Mr. <i>Adams</i> .	For Mr. <i>Moreton</i> .
The Lord Mayor,	Sir <i>John Barnard</i> ,
Sir <i>Edw. Bellamy</i> ,	Sir <i>Dan. Lambert</i> ,
Sir <i>John Thompson</i> ,	Sir <i>Hen. Marshall</i> ,
Sir <i>Robert Ladbroke</i> ,	Mr. Ald. <i>Benn</i> ,
Sir <i>Geo. Champion</i> ,	Sir <i>Samuel Pennant</i> ,
Sir <i>Joseph Hanky</i> ,	Mr. Ald. <i>B'ackford</i> ,
Mr. Ald. <i>Baker</i> ,	Mr. Ald. <i>Cokayne</i> ,
Mr. Ald. <i>Arnold</i> ,	Mr. Ald. <i>Alfop</i> ,
Mr. A. <i>Winterbottom</i> ,	Mr. Ald. <i>Gascoyne</i> ,
Sir <i>William Smith</i> ,	Mr. Ald. <i>Ironsides</i> ,
Mr. Ald. <i>Whitaker</i> .	Mr. Ald. <i>Rawlinson</i> .

Mr. Ald. *Janssen* was present, but did not vote.

FRIDAY, 20.

The anniversary of the birth of his royal highness the P. of *Wales* was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 43d year of his age.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Bailly*,

when *John Forster*, for stealing about 25*l.* *Usher Gabagan*, and *Terence Conner*, for filching guineas; *Elizabeth Watson*, for returning from transportation; and *Joseph Mapham* for filching guineas and *Portugal* pieces, received sentence of death.

In the evening about 30 fellows, arm'd with pistols, cutlasses, hangers, &c. went to the *Gatehouse*, and one of them knocking at the door, it was no sooner open'd, than they all rush'd in, and struck and desperately wounded the turnkeys and all that oppos'd them, and in triumph carried off a fellow who pick'd general *Sinclair's* pocket of his watch, as he was going into *Leicester-House*. Another fellow was committed for the same fact, who remain'd safe, chain'd down to the floor in a room by himself, to rescue whom they swore they would make a second visit with blunderbusses. A party of soldiers was order'd to keep guard at the *Gatehouse* all night.

MONDAY, 23.

Printed copies of the definitive treaty of peace were deliver'd to the members of both houses of parliament: In which there is nothing but what our readers may see in our Magazine for November last, p. 503—512, except the full powers and acts of accession, which are only matter of form.

TUESDAY, 24.

A motion was argued in the court of king's bench, upon a rule to shew cause why the counsel for the king shall not be at liberty to inspect and take copies of the statutes of the university of *Oxford*; and two days after the judges gave their opinion, and the rule was dismiss'd.

The *Wolf* sloop of war was lost on the coast of *Ireland* about the beginning of this month, Capt. *Veacbell*, his wife and sister-in-law, and 90 of his men perishing by that disaster, and not one officer sav'd but the gunner. Several other ships and vessels were lost in the stormy weather in this month; among the rest, the *Neptune*, *Whittle*, from *Cobster* to *Dublin*, with about 100 passengers on board, who, 'twas said, all perished, together with the crew.

THURSDAY, 26.

A court of common-council was held at *Guildhall*; when it was resolv'd to make an addition of 8*ol. per ann.* to the 12*ol. per ann.* the recorder's settled salary, tho' sometimes 200*l.* more is granted. After which it was agreed to send the following to Mr. *Heathcote* at *Bath*—Resolved, That the thanks of this court be given to *George Heathcote*, Esq; late Alderman of this city, for his uniform, active and disinterested conduct, in every station of publick trust:—For the many and great services he has done this metropolis, as magistrate and representative in parliament:—For his zealous and laudable endeavours to promote the trade and prosperity



sperty of his fellow-citizens:—For his exemplary publick spirit and independance, in making the preservation of the laws and liberties of his country, the constant and invariable rule of all his actions.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **W**illiam Turnbull, Esq; of Hampshire, to Miss Scrase, of Clement's-Inn.

2. Rev. Mr. Miller, to Miss Watson, of Pall-Mall.

9. John Carmichael, Esq; to Miss Jenny Grant, at Edinburgh.

10. Sir Simon Metcalfe, of Richmond in Surrey, to Miss Arnold, of Fenchurch-Street.

Steward Wilson, Esq; clerk of the peace for Rutlandshire, to Miss Spicer.

11. Thomas Brand, of Tyfield in Essex, Esq; member for Shoreham, to lady Caroline Pierpoint, aunt to the duke of Kingston.

12. Joshua Redshaw, Esq; an eminent Portugal merchant, to Miss Peggy Cooling, of Stoke Newington.

James Harrison, of Chelsea, Esq; to Miss Margaret Carlson.

Randal Wilmer, of Staple's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Sager.

14. Robert Lynch, Esq; eldest son of Sir Henry Lynch, of Castle-Carra in Ireland, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Barker, an heiress of 50,000*l.* fortune.

15. James Dubordicu, Esq; of Richmond, to Miss Pratton.

19. —Rushbrook, Esq; an eminent barrister at law, to Miss Edwards, of Savage-Garden, a 12,000*l.* fortune.

13. The lady of Sir William Barrington, deliver'd of a son and heir.

14. The lady of the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; secretary at war, of a son.

The lady of William Drake, Esq; of a son.

## DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **M**R. Ryan, solicitor to the Admiralty.

4. Edmund Pike Heath, Esq; a gentleman of a good Estate in Surrey.

The lady of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, bart. memb. for the shire of Haddington in Scotland.

Charles Pilsforth, Esq; an eminent counsellor at law, memb. for Aylesbury in the last parliament.

Rev. Mr. Inett, prebendary of Winchester and Worcester.

5. Barry Love, Esq; in the commission of the peace at Yarmouth, and high sheriff of Norfolk in 1745.

6. Henry Pye, Esq; father to Henry Pye Esq; memb. for Berkshire

8. Mr. James Mendez, a wealthy Jew merchant.

Mr. Abraham Francia, an eminent Jew wine-merchant.

Hon. Bryan Fairfax, Esq; uncle to the lord Fairfax, and one of his majesty's commissioners of the customs.

11. Thomas Jenour, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

12. Ensign Gardner, of col. Leighton's reg. of foot.

Mr. Elton, a common-council-man of the ward of Farringdon Within, and deputy to Mr. Alderman Blackford.

17. Mr. Christopher Hudson, an agent of the army.

20. Master Scott, aged 5 years, son of the Rt. Hon. the earl of Dalkeith.

Christopher Jeffreson, Esq; member for Cambridge.

John Stevenson, Esq; at Newton in Cambridgeshire, in the commission of the peace for the said county.

Sir Charles Tyrrel, of Thornton in Bucks, bart. whose family has been of knightly degree ever since the conquest, he being the 25th in descent from Sir Walter Tyrrel, who is said to have shot K. William Rufus in the New Forest.

22. Matthew Concannon, Esq; some time since attorney-general at Jamaica, and author of several pieces of poetry.

23. Dr. John Conningham, an eminent and learned physician.

24. James Lever, Esq; one of the directors of the Bank.

## Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

**D**R. Taylor, presented to the chapel in the Broad Way, Westminster, in the room of Dr. Wilson, who resign'd; and Mr. Downs, appointed assistant preacher to the said chapel.—Mr. Gibbons, B. D. to the rectory of Charlton in Essex.—Mr. Thomas Stringer Norton, to the rectory of Holfsworth in Devonshire.—John Jago, M. A. to the rectory of St. Peter Tavy in Devonshire.—George Henning, B. A. chosen minister of Poole in Dorsetshire.—Mr. George Greene, of St. John's-college, Cambridge, chosen divinity professor in that university, in the room of Dr. Whalley, deceased.—John Carter, M. A. presented to the rectory of Southcove in Suffolk.—Mr. Barker, to the rectory of Range in Sussex.—Mr. Drake, to the rectory of Blitching in Devonshire.—Mr. May, to the rectory of St. Botolph in Cambridge.—Dr. Cresset, made bishop of Llandaff, in the room of Dr. Gilbert, promoted to the see of Salisbury.—John Dalton, M. A. made a prebendary of Worcester.—Abp. of York, made his majesty's high almoner.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**H**IS grace the duke of Richmond, appointed high steward of Chichester, in the room of the late duke of Somerset.—Sir William Milner, Bart. made receiver general of the licences to publick houses, in the room of William Poyntz, Esq; deceased.

[The other Promotions and Bankrupts in our next.]





**W**HILST the prince stadtholder was in *Friesland*, the states of *Holland* issued two placarts; by the first of which they declared, That the duty on beer was not, as some people imagined, of the number of those duties, which were in *June* last suppressed, when the pachts were abolished, and therefore they renewed and confirmed all the placarts, by which those duties were imposed; and prohibited the setting up of any new brewhouses, or any persons to brew that were not publick brewers. And the other placart is, for encouraging the brewery within that province, by reviving the duties upon beer imported, which ceased ever since the abolition of the pachts, and which are now to be levied by collectors employed by the states.

His serene highness the stadtholder returned to the *Hague* from *Friesland* on the 31st ult. N. S. late at night, after having by his proclamations made several new regulations in that province, particularly one for restoring the nobility to all their antient rights, and preventing any person's pretending to that rank, who cannot make out his title; and another for preventing all unlawful practices in the election of their deputies to the states general: After which a general indemnity, without any exceptions, was published for all persons concerned in the late commotions; and, in consequence thereof several persons, who had been taken up on that account, were set at liberty.

Since his highness's departure, the states of *Friesland*, by his advice, have issued 3 placarts; by the first of which they have re-established the revenues of the little seal; by the second they have re-established the poll-tax, chimney-tax, land-tax, and the tax upon horned cattle and horses; and by the third, to replace the abolished pachts upon the necessaries of life, they have imposed upon all persons not reputed absolutely poor, a monthly contribution, upon each person, in proportion to the quantities of those necessaries he usually consumes; all which taxes are to be levied by collectors appointed by the states, and not farmed out to pachters as formerly, and each person's proportion to the last is to be settled by an officer appointed by his serene highness; which gives him a sort of unlimited power over the estate of every man in the province, and is worse than the tax called the *Taille* in *France*, because the nobility as well as the commons are subject to it.

A most dreadful fire happened, the beginning of this month, at *Flushing* in *Zealand*, which consumed the arsenal, the prince of *Orange's* house, the great church, and a considerable part of the town.

The mortality bills at *Amsterdam* for

last year amounted to 9770, being 1347 more than the year 1747.

The evacuation of the towns in the *Netherlands*, was, for some reason or other, on a sudden countermanded by the *French*; so that a new convention became necessary, and in consequence thereof the *Austrian* troops have since taken possession of *Tirlemont* and *Louvain*.

*Paris*, Dec. 30, N. S. The king has made a promotion of 94 lieut. generals, 89 major-generals, 79 brig. generals of foot, 43 of horse, and 7 of dragoons.—The pregnancy of madam the dauphiness is now publicly known, and that princess is in a perfect state of health.

*Madrid*, Jan. 7, N. S. In order to strengthen the good understanding between their *Britannick* and *Catholick* majesties, a scheme is on foot, according to which *Great-Britain* is to restore *Gibraltar*, in consideration of an equivalent being given to her in the *West-Indies*, which, 'tis said, is to be the island of *Porto-Rico*. If this scheme should take effect, the limits for the navigation of the *American* seas will be much easier regulated.

*Geneva*, Jan. 12. When the young pretender arrived at *Pont-Beauvoisin*, he seemed to be taken very dangerously ill, and every body imagined he was so in reality; but after he was in bed, one of his attendants assumed his place, and in the morning early he slept away dress'd like a merchant, with one servant only, and made the best of his way on foot to *Avignon*, where he arrived on the 24th ult. incog.

*Avignon*, Jan. 5, N. S. His royal highness the infant don *Philip* arrived here the 31st ult. and on the 2d inst. departed for *Aix*. The young pretender has been here ever since the 24th ult. but continued incog. till the day of the royal infant's departure, when he made a publick entry.

The congress at *Nice* still continues very busy about settling the affairs of *Italy*; but as a stop was put to the evacuations in *Flanders*, those in *Italy* were likewise countermanded, so that no one has yet been made either in *Italy* or *Savoy*. However, an exchange of prisoners has been effected, and the *Austrians* that were prisoners at *Genoa*, to the number of about 1700, are returned to *Milan*, as are the *Genoese* hostages to *Genoa*; all the other prisoners are on both sides set at liberty, and returned to their respective countries.

*Vienna*, Jan. 4, N. S. In the night of the 14th ult. a large mountain cover'd with vines, in the neighbourhood of *Foedwar*, about midway between *Buda* and *Peterwardein*, fell with a prodigious noise into the *Danube*, in the midst of which river it now forms two little hills, the passage between them being equally dangerous and dreadful.

Con-

## CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

1. **T**HE philosophical and theological Works of *J. Hutchinson, Esq;* Vol. II. pr. 5s. in Boards. *Hodges.*

2. Thoughts on the Hebrew Titles of the Psalms, and some of those in the Septuagint. By *G. Fenwicke, B. D. Longman.*

3. De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium, Oratio habita Oxon. à *Tho. Hunt, S. T. P.* pr. 1s. *Rivingtons.*

4. A Review of the History and Evidence of the Resurrection of *Jesus Christ.* By *M. Pilkington, L. L. D.* pr. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

5. The Sequel of the Resurrection of *Jesus,* pr. 6d. *Page.*

6. The true and proper Priesthood of Christ. By *D. Millar, A. M.* pr. 2s. few'd. *Hest and Ward.*

7. Second Thoughts concerning the Sufferings and Death of Christ as a propitiatory Sacrifice, pr. 6d. *Noon.*

8. Observations on Mr. *Chubb's* posthumous Works. By *C. Fleming,* price 2s. *Noon.*

9. The Promise of the Hundred-Fold, *Matt. xix. 29,* explain'd in a Letter from a foreign Divine to one in England, pr. 6d. *R. Baldwin, jun.*

10. Remarks on the full, true, and comprehensive View of Christianity, &c. pr. 3s. few'd, or 4s. bound. *Austen.*

11. A Letter to Mr. *S. Chandler,* against his Reflections in his Case of Subscription, &c. By *J. White, B. D.* pr. 1s. *Davis.*

12. The Dissenting Gentleman's third and last Letter to Mr. *White,* price 1s. *Noon.*

13. The Layman's Letter, proving the Efficacy of Christ's Death for the final Salvation of all Men, pr. 1s. *Robinson.*

14. A Letter to a Fellow of a College; being the Sequel of a Letter to a young Gentleman at Oxford. By *Edward Bentham, B. D.* pr. 1s. *Birt.*

## ENTERTAINMENT, PLAYS, and POETRY.

15. A Collection of Novels and Tales of the Fairies. Third Edition. In 3 Vols. 12mo. pr. 7s. 6d. *Brotherton, Meadows, Ware, Afley, and Hodges.*

16. The Governess; or, Female Academy. By the Author of *David Simple,* pr. 2s. 6d. *Millar.*

17. A Letter to a Lady, concerning the Education of female Youth, price 6d. *Batburst.*

18. Remarks on *Clarissa,* pr. 1s. *Robinson.*

19. The Book of Fate. From the French of *Voltaire,* pr. 2s. 6d. *Brindley.*

20. Supplement to the Letters, writ-

ten by a *Peruvian Princess,* price 6d. *Brindley.*

21. *Coriolanus.* A Tragedy. By the late Mr. *Thomson;* pr. 1s. 6d. *Millar.*

22. *Catiline,* Tragedie, par M. de *Cribillon,* pr. 1s. 6d. *Brindley.*

23. *Lethe.* A dramattick Satire. By Mr. *Garrick,* pr. 1s. *Vaillant.*

24. An Antidote against Melancholy; or, a Collection of 80 merry Songs, price 2s. *Brown.*

25. The Vanity of human Wishes; being the tenth Satire of *Juvenal* imitated. By *S. Johnson,* pr. 1s. *Doddsley.*

26. The Test of Love, pr. 6d. *Sheehey.*

27. A Naval Panegyrick, price 6d. *Sheehey.*

28. The Hostages. An Historico-Satirical Poem, price 6d. *Fox.*

## MEDICINAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

29. The Young Gauger's Instructor. By *J. Overley,* pr. 5s. Printed by C. and *J. Ackers* in St. John's-Street; and Sold by *R. Baldwin, jun. Reeve, and Wicksteed.*

30. Oratio Anniversaria in Theat. Col. Med. Lond. à *Tho. Lawrence, M. D.* pr. 1s. *Whiston.*

31. An Account of the sore Throat attended with Ulcers. By *J. Fothergill,* M. D. pr. 1s. *Davis.*

32. A Remonstrance against the mischievous Abuse of Phlebotomy. By *Tho. Godman, Surgeon,* pr. 6d. *Owen.*

33. Reflections on ancient and modern Music, pr. 1s. 6d. *Cooper.*

34. The surprizing Life and Adventures of the celebrated Dr. *Sartorius Sine Gradibus,* pr. 6d. *Dodd.*

## POLITICAL.

35. The Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship. Published by Authority, pr. 2s. *E. Owen.*

36. The Advantages arising from the Definitive Treaty, demonstrated, price 6d. *Cooper.*

37. An Examination of the Principles, and an Enquiry into the Conduct of the two B—rs, pr. 1s.

38. The Conduct of the two B—rs vindicated; in Answer to the preceding Pamphlet, pr. 6d. *Dodd.*

## SERMONS.

39. A Sermon preach'd in the Cathedral at Exon, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the *Devonshire and Exeter Hospitals.* By *Jer. Milles, D. D. Sandby.*

40. — on the Death of Dr. *Watts.* By *D. Jennings;* with the funeral Oration at his Interment. By *S. Chandler. Oswald and Buckland.*

41. An Exhortation against quenching the Spirit. By *B. Wallin, Ward.*